The New-York Times.

VOL. VII ...NO. 2051. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Protectorate over Mexico

The Kansas Conference Committee Appointed.

Informal Meeting.

The New-York Collectorship—The Volunteers—The Deficiency Bill again in Danger—The River and Harbor Appropriations, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thurday Evening, April 15.

The Conference Committee of the two Houses held an informal meeting this evening, Messrs. GREEN, HUNTER and SEWARD on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. ENGLISH, HOWARD and STEPHENS on the part of the House. They merely exchanged views in conversation, but took no vote. They adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. No report will be looked for until Monday.

Mr. ENGLISH insists upon the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to a fair vote of the people of Kansas and declares that he will consent to nothing less. Messrs. SEWARD and HOWARD go with him fully and will assent to no compromise whatever that does not provide for such submission. Thus far Messrs. GREEN, HUNTER and STEPHENS will not concede the point; and a final disagreement of the Committee is regarded as nearly certain.

Mr. J. J. CISCO, now Assistant-Treasurer at New York, is said to be seeking an appointment as Collector in place of Mr. SCHELL, who is in danger of dismissal on account of his connection with the Willett's Point affair. Efforts are made to involve Postmaster FOWLER in Mr. SCHELL's fate.

Major MCRAE has been ordered to rendezvous at Cincinnati, and there hold himself in readiness to muster two regiments of volunteers into service. This is an indication that the President expects to call out volunteers soon.

The Deficiency Bill is again in danger of defeat on account of the disposition of the Senate to strike out the extra compensation to persons employed by Congress and the *Globe* reporters. If it goes back to the House thus amended, there will be a change of votes which may defeat it. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 15.

The Belgian *Chargé d'Affaires*, Mr. SPENCER, has been transferred from Washington to Constantinople, and will be succeeded by the former Minister of that Government to Constantinople.

The Swedish *Chargé* has also been transferred from Washington to Constantinople.

Special Minister ESCALANTE will forthwith return to Costa Rica.

Applications have been received from other cities for situations under the pending Police bill, the passage of which is considered doubtful.

It appears from the report of the Hon. H. M. RICE, made to the War Department, that the several hundred claimants to the Fort Crawford reservation, west of the Mississippi, had possession given them by the Court nearly two years ago, and that five hundred and seven acres of the Government reserve, opposite Fort Crawford, were sold at a dollar and a-quarter per acre, and twenty-five cents per acre additional to cover the expenses, which are heavy.

The aggregate amount proposed to be appropriated in the various river and harbor bills, heretofore referred to the House Committee on Commerce, is over four millions of dollars. The bill reported by the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE to-day, appropriates nearly a million and a half of dollars. The Committee, with the exception of two hundred thousand dollars for harbors of refuge, confine their items to the completion of improvements already projected and begun, for they say without some assistance now, the millions expended along our sea, lake and river borders, must become a total sacrifice. Among the items are $20,000 for the Buffalo harbor; $100,000 for removing the rocks at Hellgate and Diamond Reef; $16,000 for the improvement of the Hudson river above and below Albany; $100,000 for the Delaware Breakwater; $100,000 for the Chicago harbor, and the same amount for the Mobile harbor.

The City Democratic Convention to-night nominated Ex-Postmaster BERRETT for Mayor, on the twentieth ballot.

Commander JAMES H. WARD has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia, *vice* Commander GOLDSBOROUGH, whose term has expired. Purser NIXON has been ordered to the sloop-of-wa *Marion*, now on the coast of Africa.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 15.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to give information respecting all contracts for supplies to the army in Utah, which have been made without public notice, which was agreed to.

Mr. FOOT offered a resolution that, when the Senate adjourns on the first Monday in June, (which, it seems, it has already agreed to do,) it be to meet on the 1st of November. The resolve was laid over.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

A motion by Mr. CRITTENDEN that the vote postponing the Utah Telegraph Bill till December next, be reconsidered, was laid over.

Mr. HOUSTON gave notice that on Monday he would move that the Senate take up his resolution in relation to the propriety of a protectorate over Mexico.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, spoke in favor of his amendment of the bill in relation to its eastern terminus. He said that if the mouth of the Big Sioux be the terminus, twenty-two States would be entirely south of that parallel of latitude, and only four north of it, while the parallel carried to the Atlantic would intersect part of Canada, and be as near Montreal as Baltimore. He elaborated at great length upon the advantages of the thirty-fifth parallel over all other routes. There is no tunneling to be done, and no grade so steep as on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; for a thousand miles of grade is at the rate of twenty feet per mile, and the average grade of the whole road is only thirty-three feet and a third per mile. There are timber and water, and probably coal on the route. He believed that the completion of this work would tax the utmost energies of the country. It transcends in magnitude the Chinese wall. The entire country wants it, and believes that the fullness of time has now come for its commencement.

Mr. MASON argued against the Government's inaugurating a new system of bounties payable in advance, with the view of inviting labor and capital to undertake the work. The expectations held out to the contractors, he said, are illusory. The road will cost from one to two hundred millions, of which the Government gives twenty-five millions in money, and twenty-five millions of acres of land. Will any substantial contractor take such a risk? He was forcibly impressed with the conviction that if the Government can be induced to touch this thing with its little finger, it would have to pay for it in all time. It was fortunate, however, that these lands were worthless, else a system of fraudulent credit would be built on them that would result in another national bankruptcy. He would oppose every bill in every shape that proposes to bring an insatiable swarm of speculators to the doors of the Treasury by donations of money or lands.

Mr. HALE was in favor of a Pacific Railroad, without saying where or how it shall be constructed. He had learned that there will soon be a bill offered to borrow $30,000,000, or $20,000,000 at the least. It was also mentioned in Mr. SLIDELL's recent speech that Cuba may be had by negotiation. He wished to know if this is the settled purpose of the Administration, because after paying $200,000,000 for Cuba, it may not have enough to pay $100,000,000 for the Pacific Railroad. Although he admitted the energy of the country he did not think it was competent to both.

Mr. POLK—Not at once.

Mr. HALE wanted to know which would be done first?

Mr. POLK made no reply.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend Mr. POLK's amendment by substituting "that the northern point be at Breckenridge, at the confluence of the Bois des Sioux with the Red River of the North, on the northern boundary of Minnesota." This route was surveyed by Mr. STEVENS, and is capable of being thickly settled across the whole continent,

Mr. FOSTER moved that all the iron used in the Railroad shall be of American manufacture.

The bill was then postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, the bill repealing the fifth section of the registry act of March 3, 1825, was passed.

The private calender was then considered, after which the Clerk of the House notified the Senate of the appointment of Messrs. ENGLISH, STEPHENS and HOWARD as the Committee of Conference of that branch on the Kansas bill. Adjourned.

The following is a portion of the Senate report of Tuesday, accidently omitted by our correspondent:

Mr. TOOMBS moved that the Senate concur with the resolution of the House and adjourn at noon on the first Monday in June. He said there was nothing to prevent the Senate disposing of all business in six weeks.

Mr. HUNTER thought the subject better lay over till next week, as then we could judge better as to the time it would take to dispose of all business.

The Army and Navy appropriation, and other important, measures had yet to come.

Mr. IVERSON thought that without working like pack-horses we could not get through in six weeks; besides, the country would reproach us for abbreviating the session now that we have salaries. He moved to substitute July for June.

Mr. TOOMBS insisted on his motion.

Mr. BRODERICK called for the yeas and nays, whereupon the resolution to adjourn on the 7th June was carried, by Yeas 39, Nays 12.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 15.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, from the Committee of Commeree, reported a bill fixing the compensation of Captains of Revenue cutters at $1,500, First Lieutenants at $1,200, Second Lieutenants at $1,100, Third Lieutenants at $1,000, Engineers $1,200, and Assistant Engineers $1,000, per annum; the compensation of petty officers and Sergeants of marines to be fixed by the President at rates not exceeding $40 per month, exclusive of rations. The bill was passed.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors. He remarked that it was framed with a view to economy, considering the present condition of the Treasury.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, also reported a river and harbor bill.

Mr. COCHRANE wanted to make these bills the special order for some day, but Mr. CLEMENS objected.

Mr. COCHRANE reported a bill to amend the act of 1655, regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels. Also, a bill for the codification of the revenue laws of the United States, with such additions as are necessary to supply the defects in the present system. Mr. COCHRANE said that this bill differs very materially from that of Mr. FULLER in the last Congress, has been subjected to the closest scrutiny at the Treasury department, and meets with the approbation of the Secretary. It does not affect the collection districts and ports of entry and delivery, nor the salary of officers of the customs, but merely proposes the codification and improvement of the present laws

The consideration of the bill was postponed till the second Monday in May.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely on the bill granting lands to the States for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, of Michigan, from the same Committee, submitted a minority report.

Mr. STEPHENS made an ineffectual motion to take up the bill for the admission of Minnesota.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish an auxiliary guard in Washington.

After some discussion of an uninteresting nature, the House adjourned.

The Latest Fight on the Lecompton Question—False Position of Parties—What Either Side Want—What They Will Do—Item from the West End.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 14, 1858.

The story I sent you by telegraph to the effect that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats had held a caucus at which they resolved to vote for a Committee of Conference, if asked for by the Senate, is supported by such testimony that I cannot doubt the fact, but must conclude that they changed their minds subsequently, or that their first resolution simply meant that they would vote to make it the policy of the whole opposition to go for a Committee, in compliance with the request of the Senate. It is a fact that this policy was strongly urged upon the Republicans until the very last moment; and in spite of all general statements to the contrary, it is unquestionably true that the opposition were not all fully convinced of the policy of opposing a Committee when the House assembled this morning. It was believed by many of them that they would lose nothing by granting a conference, while they would have a much more easily defensible ground if they did so; and they are not yet convinced that they were not right. It is confidently claimed that Messrs. PENDLETON and HALL voted for a conference simply on the ground that one had never been refused in the history of parliamentary proceedings; that it would be a discourtesy to refuse one; and that their cause could not be damaged by it; but although voting thus they had no intention of abandoning any essential feature of the Montgomery substitute, and still intended to adhere to that programme. If this be the case the Lecompton side has gained nothing by the vote of to-day, and the whole opposition might have occupied the position of Messrs. PENDLETON and HALL, achieved a stratagetic point by it, and lost nothing. I know that prominent Republican members admit the truth of this reasoning, and censure the policy actually pursued as a mistake. They are subjected now to the appearance of a defeat, at least, and they in fact have experienced one, although they firmly believe it to be temporary: but if the opposite course had been pursued there would have been neither a defeat nor the appearance of it, and they would have been just as strong after a Committee of Conference, voluntarily granted, as they will be after one which has been forced upon them.

The fact is, that all parties in Congress are laboring under the disadvantage, resulting from bad management, of not being in the precise position where they would really like to stand, and of being seemingly compelled to oppose what they would as willingly take as not. The Republicans would be glad to amend the preamble of the Montgomery substitute, but they have voted against allowing any chance for amendment; and I believe a majority of the Democrats would be willing to take and pass the same bill, with slight alterations, and even those not disagreeable to the Republicans, if the Administration were not bent on carrying the Senate bill. Thus there appears to be a want of perfect consistency all around, except on the part of a few ultra Republicans and a few ultra Southern men, who agree in hoping that no bill whatever for the admission of Kansas will pass this session.

It remains to be seen whether the Administration party will commit the same mistake which I believe the Opposition to have committed. There is no question that one of the particular amendments to the Senate bill desired by Mr. ENGLISH, affirmatively assuring to the people of Kansas the right to change their Constitution when they please, cannot be made acceptable to the majority of the Southern men. They would rather take the Montgomery bill as it is than that. Will the Administration men, then, adopt the Montgomery programme as the basis of their action, endeavor to amend it by striking out the clause which is considered offensive to the alien population, refer the admission of Kansas back to Congress instead of the President, and go down from the Conference Committee to the Senate and House upon the bill in that shape? Such a course is actually strongly urged,—favored alike by Southern and Northern Democrats,—and will be urgently recommended to the President; but the same fatality which impelled the opposition to vote to-day against what they actually had no objection in the world to, *per se*, is likely to control the action of the Administration, and lead them to reject this obvious mode of settling the whole difficulty quite nearly in accordance with the convictions of a majority of their number. "It is a pretty quarrel as it stands," and I will not venture to predict how it will come out. There are yet no signs of daylight for any plan of admitting Kansas; it is only certain that the Lecompton Constitution as it stands in the Senate bill never will see daylight.

The selection of the Conference Committee on the part of Speaker ORR was a matter of some difficulty Mr. MONTGOMERY of course unhorsed himself by allowing Mr. ENGLISH to offer the resolution for a Committee, thus rendering it necessary for the latter to be on the Committee, in compliance with Parliamentary usage, and leaving no room for another Anti-Lecompton Democrat; and Mr. STEPHENS was in bad humor because the Speaker assigned the floor to Mr. MONTGOMERY instead of himself.

Lady NAPIER has expressed her intention shortly to pay a visit to the Hon. Mr. C. RIVES, our former Minister to France, at his residence in Virginia. O.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 15.

The bill to complete the lateral canals was reported to the Senate precisely as it came from the House, and in that form it was ordered to a third reading by 16 to 12.

The Senate consumed the entire morning hour on the bill for the completion of the lateral canals of the State.

Mr. DIVEN's amendment, giving absolute power to the State Engineer to appoint all the engineers, was retained by a vote of 16 to 12.

Mr. NOXON's motion to substitute the Senate bill, providing for a half-mill tax for the completion of the lateral Canals, was lost by 8 to 16.

A debate then sprung up on a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Assembly bill, but no action was taken.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT was here nominated for Regent of the University, receiving 16 votes to 13 for ISAAC MCCONIHE.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the People's Loan and Relief Company.

To confirm the grant of the Common Council of New-York for the Ninth-avenue Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

The incorporate the Central American Commercial Industrial Company.

To amend the Common School Law.

Relative to Jurors in the County of Kings.

To incorporate the New-York Pneumatic Power Company.

The bill relative to the lateral Canals was recommitted to the Canal Committee, with instructions to amend so as to give the State Engineer and Surveyor absolute power to discharge the division and resident Engineers for cause.

Recess till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Turnverein Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

To remove the obstructions in the Harlem River.

Mr. SCHELL here had consent to report the New-York Tax bill.

Mr. ELY dissented from several of the items.

The bills to incorporate the Youatt Lyceum, New-York, and to legalize the action of the Supervisors of New-York, relative to certain claims, were then passed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, April 15.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Charter of the Provident Fund Society.

To authorize the Buffalo and Allegany Valley Railroad to sell their property to the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad Company.

The testimony taken by the Castle Garden Investigating Committee, was ordered to be printed.

A large number of Senate bills were reported complete, and ordered to a third reading.

The Annual Supply bill was reported and sent immediately to the printer.

The Senate Registry law was ordered to a third reading.

The House then took up the Annual Appropriation bill, and was engaged in perfecting it up to 12 o'clock, when the nomination for Regent of the University was announced to be in order.

Mr. WM. CULLEN BRYANT was nominated, the Democrats generally voting for Mr. ISAAC MCCONIHE.

Mr. ADAMS, American, when his name was called, alluded to the recent election of LORENZO BURROWS by the Republicans, and declared that it was an acknowledgment of that act of courtesy that the Americans now made no party nomination, but cast their votes for a gentleman distinguished by high literary attainments, probity of character, scrupulous sense of honor, and eminent fitness for the position, the nominee of the Republicans, WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

In joint session, the nominations being the same, Mr. WM. C. BAYANT was declared duly elected.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. LAW called up the concurrent resolutions relative to the death of the Hon. WM. L. MARCY, which were adopted.

The following concurrent resolutions were also adopted:

Relative to the Light House Board.

To direct an examination into the accounts of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

In favor of the Pacific Railroad.

Relative to charitable appropriations.

In regard to the distribution of public lands.

Mr. CHANLER attempted to gain unanimous consent to fix the final vote for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police Law this evening.

Objections were made, when the Annual Appropriation bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Attempts were made to insert appropriations for the "Homes for the Friendless," for the "New-York Opthalmic Hospital," and other charities, all of which failed.

The bill was then perfected, and ordered to a third reading

Recess till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* at 6 P. M., to-morrow was attempted to be introduced, but failed for want of unanimous consent.

The annual Appropriation bill was then read and passed.

The following bills were also passed:

To authorize the payment of interest on Canal drafts.

The bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police law was lost by 60 to 57.

Mr. LANING reported complete the bill to prevent the creation of a floating debt for Canal purposes.

An attempt to put it on its third reading at once was overruled by a decision of the Chair.

Mr. LANING appealed from the decision, but the House sustained the Speaker by a large majority.

The Bill gives the Canal Board power to suspend the public works at any time, and entire control over contracts.

BILLS PASSED.

To revive the act incorporating the Albany and New-Baltimore Ship Canal Company.

To authorize the construction of the Brooklyn Broadway Railroad.

To amend the Revised Statutes.

Relative to limited partnerships.

The Senate bill relative to public printing was discussed, and finally laid on the table by a vote of 17 to 11.

From Boston.

OBSERVANCE OF FAST DAY—THE GRAFTON BANK ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 15.

The annual time appointed by the Governor for a day of fasting and prayer has been observed to-day, as usual, by a total suspension of business. The churches, in most of which religious exercises took place, were crowded, and the afternoon and evening performances at the theatres liberally patronized. The Common also attracted thousands to witness various athletic exercises by the young men of the city. Fast day has never before been so generally observed. The thermometer ranged about sixty, with a southerly wind and clear sky.

HENRY PRATT, Teller of the Grafton Bank, has been arrested, charged with robbing that institution of $12,000.

The Littles Murder Case.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, April 15.

A second panel, consisting of nearly one hundred men, was examined to-day, in the Littles murder case, but a sufficient number were not accepted as jurymen. The Court announced that Mrs. LITTLE's trial for the same offence would come on this term.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 15.

No. 76.—John N. Allen *vs.* Roswell B. Johnson.—Argument continued for the appellee, and concluded for the defendant.

No. 77.—John B. Irvine *vs.* Wm. R. Marshall *et al.*—Argued on both sides.

Sinking of a Steamship in the Ohio—Loss of Eight Lives.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 15.

On Monday afternoon last the Portsmouth and Pomeroy packet *Venture* was sunk opposite Gallipolis by a gale of wind, and eight of her crew were drowned. The passengers were all saved. The boat and cargo were valued at $7,000.

The Crevasse at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 15.

The crevasse opposite this city still triumphs, but efforts are at last being made to stop it. The rise in the river is coming down.

The Insurrection in Antigua.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 15.

By an arrival at this port to-day later advices from Antigua have been received, reaching to March 27, and giving full particulars of the insurrection on that island. A letter says:

"We have had a most serious disturbance with the negroes, originating amongst some Barbwoa people and our town negroes, who set the Police at defiance, and attacked the Police office at about 8 o'clock on the night of the 25th inst. The Police were obliged to fire in self-defence, and five of the revolters were killed on the spot, and a dozen wounded, some badly. The Governor arrived at the Police office at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The mob continued all night in the streets, and attacked the Police office, where the Governor and all the authorities were at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, broke all the windows and doors, and had nearly taken possession of the office and arms. Some of the mob had already entered the office, when orders were given by the Governor to fire, and four more were shot down, and several severely wounded.

Martial law was then proclaimed, special constables sworn in, and a volunteer troop of some forty men and horse was formed, which soon dispersed the mob.

The streets are still patrolled by armed men, and everything is now again quiet."

Dispatches had been sent to Guadaloupe for a military force, and to Barbadoes for a man-of-war, in the hope that such assistance would not be required.

A postscript dated St. Thomas, March 31, says: "The French troop have arrived, but they will not be landed as they are not required."

News from Port au Prince.

We have files of the *Feuille du Commerce*, from Port au Prince, to March 27th.

The papers are filled with refutations of a letter which appeared in an ignorant New-York journal, giving a deplorable picture of the distress caused in the Island by the failure and defalcation of REIMBAUD. The *Feuille du Commerce* very properly says that the Haytiens are amply able to fulfill all their engagements, and have not been hopelessly ruined by REIMBAUD'S absconding.

The Duchess of Gonsives, Mme. PIERRE TOUSSAINT DENIS, died on Feb. 25, and was buried with all the pomp due to her exalted rank.

There is no other domestic news in the papers.

COMMERCIAL.

PORT AU PRINCE, Saturday, March 20.

Receipts of COFFEE for the week 5,161 bags, weighing 632,625 lbs., at 1.30@1.32. LOGWOOD, 227 M. COTTON, 86 bales. DOUBLOONS, 292@296. Exchange on Europe, 292. Exchange on the United States, 290. Treasury Bonds, 20.

MARCH 27—COFFEE not abundant; quotations are 1.25 cash. Sales small.

AUX CAYES, March 23.—No receipts. COFFEE quoted at 120.

JERMIE, March 22.—COFFEE, 110; LOGWOOD, 43; COCOA, 110.

CAPE HAYTIEN, March 24.—COFFEE, 128@130; LOGWOOD, 42.

GONAIVES, March 24.—COFFEE, 134; LOGWOOD, 50@55.

News from the Amazon.

By the arrival of the brig *Adelphi*, Capt. BROWN, we have received advices from Para to March 18. The rainy season has been unusually severe, and there has been a great deal of sickness, particularly among the shipping, with several cases of yellow fever.

Business was without activity, and produce was held at high rates, the crisis having had its effect there as well as elsewhere, in the low rate of Exchange on England, which has forced the shipment of produce.

The American Steam Navigation Company had discontinued the semi-monthly trips to the Rio Negro-Manor, but having received an additional grant of $20,000, making the Government subsidy 50,000,000 reals per month, they have resumed their two trips each month, as formerly, which is very beneficial to the commercial interests of the Province.

The Brazilian mail line have recently placed on the coast route new and powerful steamships of about 1,200 tons each. Such fine boats as the *Parana, Oyapuck* and *Cruzeiro do Sul* are a credit to the Company, while the rapidity and regularity of their voyages is justly and highly appreciated by all.

News from Bermuda and Turks Island.

By the bark *Eliza Barrs* we have dates from Bermuda to the 6th instant. Considerable injury had been done to the potato crop in exposed parts of the Island, by a recent heavy southerly gale. The quantity of that esculent planted this season does not equal that of last year.

Turk's Island advices of March 24 state that provisions were plenty, and that an abundant supply of salt was on hand. The home Government has refused the application of the people of Turk's Island for an alteration in their Constitution. At present the Council is composed of eight members—four elective and four non-elective. The people desired the extension of the number of elective to six. The home Government will not sanction a numerical superiority of one portion of the body over the other.

Five vessels were wrecked at the Caicos within one week.

The *Henrietta Hodson* was loading with salt for New-York, and was to leave on the 24th.

Gloomy Reflections of a Disunion Organ.

From the New-Orleans Bee.

Black Republicanism may well shout an exulting pæan. Connecticut has followed hard upon New-Hampshire, and gone with a rush against Slavery; while, unkindest cut of all, St. Louis, a Southern city of a Southern State, has, at its recent municipal election, reiterated its semi-abolition sentiments by the election of the Free Democratic ticket. *Truly, the Kansas measure has proved a disastrous blow to the South.* Intended, as its advocates proclaimed, to settle the question of Slavery, and quiet agitation, it has generated renewed discord, strengthened free-soil, and hopelessly divided the only party that claimed an odor of nationality.

We are afraid that these Spring elections are portents of gloomier tidings hereafter. We apprehend that Pennsylvania, and Illinois, and Indiana, which by unrivaled tact and unwearied exertion were saved in 1856 from falling into Free-Soil quagmire, will return to their wallow, and *that before the expiration of the present year every non-slaveholding State in the Union, with the possible exception of California, will rally under the victorious standard of Black Republicanism.* The South then will be in a certain and absolute minority, and may vainly look to the North for sympathy or succor. When that period arrives, we shall be glad to learn of those who are constantly dinning into our ears their devotion to the Union, what course they propose to pursue? Shall we submit, and trust to the justice or the mercy of the Northern Anti-Slavery men, for the preservation of our rights? *Shall we remain in the Union until an opportunity is presented of finally testing their repeated assurances that no more Slave States shall be admitted?* Or shall we make preparations for a crisis that seems inevitable, and taking our stand upon principle, put forth our firm resolve to resist any overt act of aggression? The time is not distant when these questions may be pertinently asked? In the interim let the Southern Nationalists revolve them at their leisure, for an answer will be shortly required.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG.—On Tuesday morning, the Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, the eloquent and popular divine of this city, left his study at Brookfield, near Conshohocken, to look at the operation of a corn-shelling machine in the vicinity. Stepping on the inclined plane, he placed his hand on that portion of the instrument known as the "mule," which spreads out the corn. His dressing gown became entangled in the wheels of the apparatus, which lascerated his arm in the most frightful manner, from the elbow to the shoulder, severing the main artery and a vein, and inflicting the most excruciating pain

He immediately, with great presence of mind, ordered the attendants to bind his arm up tightly, and was borne to the house very much exhausted by his great loss of blood. Two physicians were called in, one from Conshohocken and one from Norristown, who remained with him all night, and rendered every assistance in their power.

This morning, Mr. TYNG was doing as well as there was any reason to expect, but he cannot be considered fairly out of danger for several days. [*Phil, Eve, Journal.*]

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Wreck of the John Gilpin—History of the Herefordshire—Captain Ropes' statement.

The clipper ship, *John Gilpin*, whose loss off Cape Horn, in January last we have already detailed, was built at Boston in 1852, was owned by HUNNEWELL & BREWER, was 1,088 tons burthen, rated A 2, and valued at $55,000. She was principally insured in Boston, and there were also large insurances in New-Bedford and New-York on her cargo, which was valued at about $350,000. She had on board 395 barrels sperm oil 6,374 barrels whale oil, and 227,693 pounds of bone.

There is an interesting history attached to the ship, which was made the fortunate instrument in rescuing from death the forty-five persons, male and female, who were on board of the *John Gilpin*. The *Herefordshire*, which rescued the crew of the *John Gilpin*, is one of the East India Company's old frigates, 1,355 tons burthen, and was built in Bombay in the year 1813, consequently she is now 45 years old. Her hull, which is of teak wood, is still as sound as it was the day she was launched, and so far as decay is concerned bids fair to last a century. She is entirely unlike our modern ships, being very short, with a high poop deck, and looks as if she would be "easy in a sea." She has three decks, one of which is a regular gun-deck. She was employed by the East India Company in the transportation of troops and munitions of war, and has had many conflicts with the pirates that used to infest the China seas. During the Peninsula War the *Herefordshire* was selected to carry WELLINGTON and his army to Spain. At that time, and for many years afterwards, she was commanded by Captain GEORGE RICHARDSON, who was a great favorite with WELLINGTON, who subsequently procured his appointment to a seat in the Trinity Board in London, which he still holds. The *Herefordshire* came to New-York in the year 1847, still in command of Capt RICHARDSON, who was the object of many respectful attentions among the merchants, as the type of a genuine, old-fashioned sailor. In August she sailed for Liverpool with an immense cargo of beef, pork, flour, and Indian meal, equaling in bulk 18,000 barrels, all of which she carried below her gun-deck. Her freight list amounted to £4,000. The rate she received, however, was only about 3s. 9d. per barrel, whereas the year previous seven and even eight shillings was the ruling freight.

Captain SCOTT, her present commander, is about 40 years of age, and Capt. STEPHENSON, of the *Sunny South*, who went on board the *Herefordshire*, says he is as noble in personal appearance as his humane conduct has shown him to be noble in heart. Captain SCOTT, on discovering the signal of distress, cleared away his two large lifeboats, and was all in readiness to board the wreck long before he had approached her. As the ship rose and plunged in the heavy sea, Capt. SCOTT saw that her stem had been knocked off, and immediately understood her situation. Nothing could exceed the kindness which the shipwrecked persons experienced at the hands of Captain SCOTT, and when they were sent on board the *Sunny South* he sent a boat-load of pigs, fowls and other stores on board for their comfort during their voyage. The following is the statement of Capt. ROPES, master of the *John Gilpin*: The ship *John Gilpin*, Capt. JOHN F. ROPES, sailed from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, for New-Bedford, Dec. 1, with a cargo of oil, whalebone, &c., and having on board 45 persons, all told. Nothing occurred worthy of note until Jan. 29, at night, lat. 51° 58' south, lon. 50° west, there being strong gales accompanied with heavy seas, the ship under close-reefed topsails and reefed courses. The vessel experienced a severe shock forward, when we immediately tried the pumps, but found little or no water, which we continued to do at short intervals of time, with the same result, until 10 A. M., when we found five feet of water in the hold; both pumps were then started, and on looking over the bow, when the ship rose to the waves, saw that the cutwater and forefoot was gone, as far down as could be seen; being unable to do anything to stop the leak outside, we went below in the forepeak and cut away the skin as far down as we could get.

We could hear the water rushing in forward, but were unable to get at the leak to stop it. Shortly afterwards passed a large field of ice, and have reason to believe that the vessel had been struck either by a field of ice or by a sunken iceberg. It could have been nothing very high out of water, as it would have carried away some of the ship's headgear, or the bowsprit, and there was a good look-out kept up, day and night. During the day the pumps were constantly kept going, the water all the time increasing on us rapidly, and the weather continuing threatening. At 5, P. M., passed another iceberg. The passengers were then made acquainted with the circumstances, our boats were got in readiness, and water, provisions, &c., placed in them, in case we should require them during the night. Early in the night sounded the pumps, and found eight feet water; and at 4, P. M., Jan. 30, found thirteen feet water, with the pumps going all the time. The casks of oil in the hold began to lift from their beds and wash about, and the ship began to labor heavily and open about the stern and plankshear. Finding the water gaining rapidly, and the ship settling, held a consultation with the officers and passengers, and came to the conclusion, in the event of falling in with any vessel, to abandon the ship, as there was no hope of saving her.

At daylight on the morning of January 30 saw a sail to the northwest; made a signal of distress, which was answered, and the ship bore down, and proved to be the British ship *Herefordshire*, Captain THOMAS S. SCOTT, from Callao, bound to Cork, who sent two life-boats and took off all hands and placed us on board his ship without accident, although there was a heavy sea running at the time,—leaving the ship with fifteen feet water in the hold, and fast settling. With deep regret, I left a fine ship and a valuable cargo. Before losing sight of her, saw smoke and flames issuing from her—supposed to have generated either from the caboose, or the lamps used in getting the baggage and provisions out of the hold, and at 2 o'clock P. M., January 30, lost sight of her. Great praise is due Captain SCOTT and his officers for the kindness and attention shown to all while on board his ship, and something more than thanks is due him. We arrived at Bahia on the 2d of March. Part of the passengers and crew proceeded to England in the *Herefordshire*, and the rest arrived in Baltimore in the brig *Hurricane Bird*. (See passengers per *Hurricane Bird*, from Bahia, in Marine list.) The names of the passengers who proceeded to England are: Mrs. SARAH W. WOOD, and two children, of Sandwich Islands; Mrs. SARAH RIVERS, and two children, of England; EDWIN B. FORD, of New-York, and WALTER SHERWOOD, also of New-York.

We learn that the brig *Hurricane Bird* arrived at Baltimore at 3½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, with the particulars of the loss of the clipper-ship *John Gilpin*; but this important intelligence appears to have been kept private until after the close of business. Meantime, as rumor has it, certain parties in possession of the secret, telegraphed to this City, and perhaps to Boston, and effected insurance upon the *Gilpin's* cargo to the extent of $30,000. We understand the Underwriters intend to inquire into this matter.

THE WRECK OF THE JOHN MILTON.—A letter addressed to S. W. CAREY, Esq., of this City, by EDWIN KIETLY, one of the passengers of the *John Milton* who left her at Norfolk, gives the number on board as 26, all told. He says that Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS left at the same time he did, and that they reside in the western of the State of New-York. This renders it certain that all the bodies, with one exception, have been recovered. Hitherto it has been supposed that the lady passenger with her husband were on board.

The particulars of the loss of the ship *Sarah Judkins* by fire, already reported, are from the Apalachicola *Advertiser*:

"The ship had about 960 bales of cotton on board, and that the fire was discovered about 3 o'clock in the morning. The crew and stevedores had barely time to escape in the boats before she was completely enveloped in flames fore and aft. Early in the morning the steamer *Harriet*, Captain WING, went to her assistance; strenuous efforts were made to unshackle her chain cables and tow her upon the flats, which did not prove successful; also to scuttle her, but owing to a short chopping sea that was raised by the southwest wind, they did not succeed in making any aperture sufficient to sink the ship, until the bold and somewhat dangerous experiment was resorted to of running the bow of the steamer, at half-speed, into the side of the burning vessel. After some two hours application of this battering-ram process, which was far from being deemed safe or agreeable by some uninitiated spectators, whose curiosity had induced them to go down in the *Harriet*, the ship was sunk in about twelve feet water. Some four or five hundred bales of cotton will probably be saved in a damaged state. We understand that measures are now being taken to raise the wreck. The cargo was fully insured and the ship only partially.

The Russian screw-corvette *Japanese*, recently built by W. H. WEBB, by order of Captain CROWN, of the Russian Navy, is moored off the Battery, and is open to-day for visitors. Boats are in waiting at the foot of Rector-street, North River, to convey on board any persons desirous of examining this magnificent vessel. She sails for the Amoor River on Saturday.

Other Marine Disasters.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 15.

The schooner *Beacon*, of Philadelphia, from North Carolina for Georgetown, was run into by a steamer, yesterday, off Rappahannock, and sunk.

The schooner *L. C. Kelly*, from Calais, Me., and the brig *Victoria*, from Nassau for Baltimore, came in collision on Tuesday night in Chesapeake Bay. Both sunk in seven fathoms of water, and one man was lost.

Arrival of the United States Steam-frigate Susquehanna—Yellow Fever on Board.

The United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, Capt. JOSHUA R. SANDS, arrived at this port last evening from Nicaragua, *viâ* Port Royal, (Jam.,) where 6 officers and 57 men were landed, sick with yellow fever. She has had 155 cases in all, and 17 deaths are known. She is now detained at Quarantine. The following are the names of those who died, as far as known:

March 20.—Littleton Boyer, captain after-guard, at Georgetown.

March 23.—John Hodnott, ship's steward, at Georgetown.

March 24.—William J. Fougeray, (boy, of Philadelphia,) at Georgetown.

March 25.—Frederick Tondorf, marine, at sea.

April 3.—Corporal BURNS, marine, at sea.

April 4.—Lieut. Henry W. Queen, marine, at sea.

April 4.—James Robinson, seaman, at sea.

April 5.—George Geyger, fireman, at sea.

April 5.—C. H. Conway, hospital steward, at sea.

April 5.—Thomas Morau, marine, at sea.

April 6 and 8.—Thos. C. Howe, seaman, at Port Royal, in hospital.

J. W. Jones, landsman, at Port Royal, in hospital.

James Flynn, boy, at Port Royal, in hospital.

O. Ballesteer, band-master, at Port Royal, in hospital.

April 11.—James Read, sailmaker's mate, at sea,

April 13.—James Price, seaman, at sea.

Out of a guard of marines numbering 35, only eight are on duty.

The following is a list of the officers on board the *Susquehanna*:

Captain—Joshua R. Sands.

Lieutenants—Isaac N. Browne, Paul Shirley, C. H. Wells, S. L. Phelps, John R. Hamilton.

Purser—John B. Rittenhouse, (on leave.)

Surgeon—N. Pinkney.

Passed Assistant-Surgeon—R. T. Maccoun.

Assistant Surgeon—Frederick H. Rose, Royal Navy, British.

*Chief Engine

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston Taxes—Changes of Valuation—Sales of Paintings—Colonel Benton—Offices—The Post-Office War—The Aides of the Governor—The Revival—Lager-Bier Legal Yet—Bancroft's New Volume—The Isthmus of Suez.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

Boston, Monday, April 12, 1858.

Our city Government has determined upon a tax of $3,170,000, to meet the appropriations for the municipal year that will end April 30, 1859. This is $299,183 less than the last tax; but then our share of the State tax is less than it was by $180,000, so that the distraction will be only a trifle over $100,000. And this is really no reduction at all, because there is probably much less property to assess upon than there was a twelvemonth ago. Riches have been spreading their wings since April, 1857, and many a good fellow would be glad to have for an income, if not for the sum total of his capital, the handsome sum, taking fair figures to express its blissfull idea, which he paid in the shape of taxes last Summer. Many a name that figured in that magnificent *Libro d'Oro*, the golden book of the nobility of Mammon, known as the Tax List, but eight months ago, is now transferred to the records of the Insolvency Court, and the owners thereof are beyond even the recuperative powers of whitewash. Property don't rule as it did: and a tax-bill that was regarded only as a passport into good circles, would now be howled over as if it were a writ or warrant. The rate at the last assessment was $9 30 on $1,000, and it is not likely to be any less now, and probably will be more. It is a scandal that a city containing about 170,000 inhabitants should pay for its local Government merely, more than two millions of dollars annually. I think this rather beats you, and you growl some over your local taxation. The truth is that our municipal system requires a most comprehensive ripping up. We have a set of people who have ruled the place ever since it was made a city, and who look upon abuses as their patrimony. With all our changes of men, we never have had any reforms.

There was a sale of paintings here on the 9th, at which the prices were indeed suited to the times, though not in all cases to the deserts of the artists. "A Squally Day," by Mr. Bentley, would raise the wind no higher than $107. "Pompeii by Moonlight," by Tuzot, was clearly regarded as moonshine, and went for $50, or a sixth of its valuation. "The Highlands of Scotland," went low enough to suit Baron Macaulay himself; and "A View of Bear Island," by Fisher, barely brought $42, which is much less than the bear himself is worth, so that the "View" has a bad look. "The Stile," by Thayer, which is not in a bad style, was knocked down for little more than half it was sold by auction for in London. Even one of Cole's landscapes was found to be figuratively bad.

Colonel Benton's death made considerable talk among us, but not so much as would have been heard if we had not known for some time that it must soon happen. A gentleman, who saw him not a great while before his illness began, heard him say that he expected to live ten years, and all the external indications were that he would reach to extreme old age. But, like Gibbon, he made a mistake in his calculations, and got his final promotion much sooner than he expected it. According to his own view of the subject, this was the second time that he went *through* the Valley of the Shadow of Death. In his account of the effect of the explosion of the *Princeton's* gun, he says: "For myself, I had gone through the experience of a sudden death, as if from lightning, which extinguishes knowledge and sensation, and takes one out of the world without knowing thought or feeling. I think I know what it is to die without knowing it—and that such a death is nothing to him that revives." The Colonel worked himself to death, and would probably have lived much longer if he had been willing to live intellectually slower. It is a sad thing, but we can't do at seventy-six what is nothing to one at thirty-six.

Mr. Emery, who has for some years been chief clerk in our Post-Office, in the newspaper department, will retire on the 15th. The Press speaks well of him, which shows that he has been a good officer, for that is not easily satisfied.

There have been some new political appointments, but, with the exception of the nomination of Mr. Measer, the second time, for the Judgeship he couldn't get before, none of them are worth special mention. Mr. Allen has never taken the Chief Justiceship to which he was appointed, and this, it is reported, because he is mad on account of the opposition he met with in the Council. The Governor seems bent upon having his original idea carried out, and so Mr. Morton may be a Judge yet, as was his papa before him.

The Post-Office war goes on with vigor. The remonstrance against the removal to Sumner-street is signed by some seven thousand of our business men, and others who have a special interest in the subject, whose opinions on it are worth those of all the office-holders in the country. We are confident the Postmaster General will hear what we say, and let us have what we ask for, particularly as we pay for it. The only thing that we have to fear is the power of boring which the Postmaster possesses, and which, once brought to bear upon Mr. Brown, may cause him to grant whatever Mr. Capron may ask, in the dreary hope of so getting rid of him. If I were a believer in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and wished to find the Old Man of the Sea, who "buttoned" Sinbad so effectually, I should go straight to the Boston Post-Office, with the absolute certainty of finding him there.

There is a proposition to place the Post-Office in the old State House, where it used to be. The building stands at the head of State-street, and so spoils one of the finest views there is in the City, actually preventing the spectator from taking in all the Shylocks and Smallweeds of the Bourse at one glance, but not doing anything to prevent their taking him in. The thing is preserved because of its historical associations, and as it *must* stand, it would be well to have the Post-Office in it.

They are making preparations to have an extra celebration of the battle of Lexington in that town, on the 19th. At Concord they are probably picking up quarter-dollars, in the hope of getting as much money as will suffice to pay for firing a salute on the most economical scale possible.

Governor Banks has appointed his four *aides*. I know but one of them—Mr. Parker—and if I am to judge them all by him, His Excellency's military family could not be made better. Colonel Parker is the author of the work on *American Orators and Oratory*, of which you made a handsome mention last Winter. He is a thorough gentleman, and, as a political speaker, not only did much to promote Governor Banks' election, but rendered good service to the good cause in the national election of 1856. Mr. Jones, one of our Boston merchants, who died a few weeks ago, was to have been an *aide*, and I suppose his death disarranged the Governor's plans, or we should have had the appointments earlier.

There were but 65 deaths here last week, of which more than one-fifth were caused by consumption.

The religious revival does not change much, but I should say that what difference there is indicates a decline of interest.

Our Grand Jury have refused to find indictments against the lager bier saloons.

The *Post* has been publishing lengthy extracts from Mr. Bancroft's new volume, which is expected to be out in May. They do not strike one as being particularly brilliant, though they are interesting. I suppose years are beginning to have their effect on the historian, who is now approximating to the grand climacteric, when the eyes of the mind grow dim. The decline of life has been compared to a Calabrian soil, as being ashy and tremulous; and though few men have had more occasion to be pleased with life than our national historian, I suppose he must partake of the common lot. The chief value of his future volumes, I opine, will be found in the character of the materials from which they are to be constructed. Those materials are mostly original, having been collected by the historian in various parts of the world, at his own expense, and frequently by himself in person. So difficult has it become to write history, according to the standard framed by modern requirements, that it would be almost sufficient to warrant the rejection of an historical work were it known to be the production of a poor man. The time and money which such work requires render it quite impossible that a poor man should be an historian if his theme be one requiring any research. Genius and talent go far, but money goes farther, and fares better. I speak with reference to Americans, for it is possible for Europeans, with their easier access to original materials, to write valuable works. Without having capital, a man had better not try to write grave books in the United States.

The Paris correspondent of one of your big City papers, speaking of the Suez Canal, says: "The same scheme was entertained as early as the year of our Lord 1500. An official record has been discovered at Venice, which shows that they then commenced negotiations with the Ottoman Government on the subject." It would be a very queer specimen of the manner in which the Venetians kept their official records if a paper of the kind here mentioned could be found among them. The Ottoman Government had no more control over the Isthmus of Suez in 1500 than it now has over the Isthmus of Corinth. At that date, Egypt did not belong to the Ottomans, and was not governed from Constantinople. The establishment of the Ottoman Empire dates from 1453, and it was not until more than sixty years from that time that Egypt was governed by the descendants of the conquerors of the Byzantine Empire. That country, down to 1517, was ruled by the Mamelukes, who gave the Ottomans more than one drubbing. In 1517 it was conquered by Sultan Selim I. The Mamelukes, like the Ottomans, were Mussulmans and Soonees, but this no more made them the same nation, with the same government, than the French and the English were one nation because they both were Christians and Catholics. The Mamelukes and the Venetians were good friends, and they acted together and in concert with some Indian Princes against the Portuguese in the East. This was the cause why the Viceroy Albuquerque thought of changing the course of the Nile, so that it should flow into the Red Sea, and thus doom Egypt to barrenness. The Venetians are said to have offered to canalize the Isthmus of Suez, and to have made some progress in the way of establishing themselves at the head of the Red Sea. Their object was to preserve their trade with the East, which the Portuguese were destroying by making the voyage round Africa. THYME.

The War in China—How American Interests are Involved.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Congress having called for copies of the instructions furnished our Minister to China, the Hon. Mr. Reed, and late information having been received of his uniting with the English, French and Russian diplomatists, in their ultimatum addressed to the "Celestial" Court, public attention here is again directed to the important commercial interests involved, and while a proper anxiety is evidenced that our representative should not be a party to any unjust demands on our enlightened brother "of the Sun," yet at the same time self-respect naturally suggests that we should not be tardy in joining our brother "Fanquis" in asserting any just claims or privileges, the advantages of which we hope alike to participate in.

And hence the question presents itself: "Is this attack on the Chinese just?"

Unfortunately for the advocates of the present, as well as of the late war, the ostensible *casus belli*, in each instance, has but little to support it. The imperfectness of an apology appears but small reason to warrant the bombardment of a most populous city, and this would seem to justify the Earl of Derby in his opinion, that the war was inconsiderately entered upon. The poisoning of three hundred millions of subjects, imperatively obliged the patriarchal Emperor to prohibit the introduction of the Indian drug, and all the good people of England, and of the whole world, held up hands in holy horror, that the British Government should wage, against the virtuous heathen, the so-called Opium War; and thus the unfamiliar, on this side of the globe, deprecate, with plausible argument, the present action of the Allied Powers. But such, we think, are in error, not understanding the real causes of the war.

The early intercourse with foreigners proved acceptable to the Chinese, who were not lacking in appreciation of the advantages derived, while ships freighted with treasure carried away nothing but merchandise. The hereditary jealousy of the Tartar conquest, however, soon made them guard the intercourse with annoying restrictions, which nothing but the demoralizing profits of the trade would have induced the Frank to tolerate. Foreigners were governed merely by the will of the Mandarins, and innocent lives were in too many instances sacrificed. A fundamental maxim of intercourse which has always obtained, is accurately translated by a Jesuit missionary and thus anglicized:

"Ths barbarians are like beasts and not to be ruled on the same principles as citizens. Were any one to attempt controlling them by the great maxims of reason, it would tend to nothing but confusion. The ancient kings well understood this, and accordingly ruled barbarians by misrule. Therefore to rule barbarians by misrule is the true and best way of ruling them."

Commerce, however, flourished, and the unimportant city of Canton grew populous and wealthy, while the foreigner became more committed to the trade, and tea esteemed almost an essential. Commodities took the place of treasure from the West, and in turn, the opium traffic, a trade cultivated and guarded by the Government itself, commenced a drain on the Chinese for treasure, until the annual balance amounted to millions. This the Imperial Court soon realized, and, ignorant that commercial results would cause its return, endeavored by its acts of 1839 to check—recklessly placed in jeopardy the lives of the whole foreign population, and so brought about the misnamed opium war. We would be as ready to defend the more pernicious brandy traffic of England and this country, or the dealings in slaves, as we would the opium trade: but we assert that its morality had no consideration on the part of the Court of Pekin, who would have been glad, had thinning the population been its only evil, and further, that any armed enforcement of the trade on the part of the British was known to be unnecessary. A record of facts to this period shows a series of gross indignities which *all* foreign residents alike suffered, and which culminated in their imprisonment at Canton; and we experienced a feeling akin to shame that we allowed the English alone to undertake a war for our common cause.

The war was injudiciously pursued. The people of Canton escaped punishment, while the innocent at the North suffered, ignorant why they were chastised. Peace was made with the wind, and, although a certain indemnification was obtained, yet the treaties formed have been dead letters, and, as the recent capture of the *Yumchi*, Yeh, proves, were not deemed of sufficient importance to send to Pekin.

Since 1842 the unrestrained Canton rabble have again and again threatened destruction of life and property, and, in some instances, sacrificed both, while the indifference of the officials seemed to establish their connivance. Supercilious insolence to our representatives has been repeated, until the British authorities, unwilling longer to bear such disrespect, availed of the Lorcha question to commence their present retaliatory measures.

Ignorant of the instructions given to our Minister, we were uncertain what course he would pursue, and apprehended the counsels of those on the spot, biased by mere policy, or the prospect of profit; but, for the sake of our reputation, we are glad to find him acting in concert with the allies, who, having punished the people of Canton, we trust, will now proceed direct to Pekin, where only can they obtain reliable guarantees for future good faith of the "Celestials."

Respectfully yours, QUANG TUNG.

The Washington Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to the question put in your editorial of the 7th, I will simply state that the Corporation of Washington has a Police of its own, how large I do not know; but, as a property-holder there, I know that I am taxed therefor.

Congress, some years since, in consideration of the large amount of property owned by the Government, which was not taxed, established what is called "the Auxiliary Guard," consisting, I think, of about the same number as the Municipal Police, but placed under the orders of the Mayor. It is to enlarge this force, I suppose, that the proposed action of Congress is intended.

Everything in that city depends upon the efficiency of the Mayor; and the present Mayor, who was elected by eleven votes over the American candidate two years ago, is a practicing physician who is said to give very little time to his official duties. On his election he removed every policeman who was not a Democrat, and appointed a respectable bootmaker chief of police, in place of a man of long experience. I think it is no wonder, therefore, that the police is inefficient.

Still, were the existing Police ever so efficient, it would probably not be large enough, even if as large in proportion to population as that of New-York or Philadelphia. And this is owing to the scattered manner in which the city has been built, a result of the distribution of the public buildings over so wide at surface. The distance from Georgetown to the Navy-yard, east and west, is nearly four miles; from the Capitol to the President's house, a mile and five-eighths; from the boundary line, near the Army Asylum on the North, to the Arsenal at Greenleaf's Point, on the South, is full four miles, and probably more.

It is not unusual to find elegant houses standing entirely alone, at a great distance from all others, (that occupied by the Hon. H. F. Clark, for instance, which was entered by burglars some time since.)

The only justification of Congressional action, besides the necessity of the case, is the same which is urged for the Aqueduct and other works of the kind; the Government undertook to establish a City on plans adapted to National grandeur, with streets more numerous and wider than those of any other place in the Union, and far beyond the means of any tax-payers, were they ten times as numerous as they are.

It (Government) also reserved to itself a large number of building lots which were to be sold and the proceeds appropriated to these objects; but most of the lots have either been given away or sold in large numbers, for very inadequate prices, bringing into the Treasury altogether about a million of dollars.

It is, in short, now, very much such a state of things as would exist here, were there but seventy thousand inhabitants scattered all the way to Harlem, with the same number of streets we now have, each wider than Broadway, and many as wide as Canal-street. CIVIS.

Adrift.—The Harbor Police picked up, on Wednesday evening, a sail scow, about 18 feet in length, which they found floating in the stream off the Battery. They towed the boat into the Whitehall slip, where it remains for identification.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Policy Shop or Exchange Office—What it is, and how its Business is done.

At the entrance to a dark alley stand a couple of blacks—an old, withered woman, and a misshapen dwarf. The latter has been listening breathlessly to a dream rehearsed by the former, and now, mumbling over the words "two, tree, one!" shuffles away from his hag companion into the narrow tenant-house street, and along its shattered pavement till he reaches a corner of the block; there, descending a step, he pushes open a basement door, over which is inscribed "Exchange Office."

An odd place for such a sign, suggestive of financial operations hardly apposite to so miserably poor a neighborhood. Flaming in gilt letters near fashionable hotels, or in the haunts of trade, and designating the *locale* of brokers in money, stocks and bonds, the two words might have a legitimate significance; but here, among tottering hovels, they seem incongruous. Nevertheless, the dwarf negro knows his own business, and so shambles into the "office," where are already assembled a score of wretched-looking people, black and white, seated on wooden benches near the walls, and eyeing furtively the movements of a greasy-haired youth who stands at a desk behind a counter, his figure partially hidden by a green curtain depending from a wire stretched over his desk. A cast-iron stove, red-hot, gives out a close, stifling heat. In the faces of the people here may be traced many expressions denoting habits of life. There is the bloated countenance of one long sunk from good opinion and social respect by indulgence of appetite; here is a low-browed, bulging face of an Irish female, with intelligence scarce one degree removed from mere animal instinct; yonder are the sharp chin and small, greedy eyes of a miser, and near him the haggard visage of an habitual gambler. "Exchange Office," indeed! Here come the boy of twelve, the stripling but a few years older, the girl just verging on womanhood, which it will be better if she never reaches. Here stagger in adult men and women, ragged and filthy; grey-headed males and females, long since forgetful of human character or duty. Do they "exchange" their want for comfort, their degredation for dignity, their viciousness for morality, their diseases for health and life? Alas! they bring less of every cruel burden than they are doomed to carry forth again; they enter oftentimes with longing hope, but they leave the gloomy basement disappointed and despairing. This is the "exchange," indeed, of the poor, the ignorant, and superstitious, tolerated, nay, *protected*, too long, by recreant guardians of the law and morals.

The greasy-haired youth at the desk unrolls a scroll of gaudy-colored paper, printed with flaming figures, while the lookers-on scan his features with absorbing anxiety.

"Two—three—one! A Hit!" He declares, oracularly.

"Two—three—one," passes from mouth to mouth, and the dwarf mulatto shrieks aloud, and rushes to the counter, his yellow arms tossed above his head, his black eyes sparkling like coals of fire.

"A hit. It's mine!" he gasps.

"Seventeen dollars, Josh," says the clerk, in measured tones. "There's only one other hit to-day; that's $5 to 2, 5, 7.

"Hooray! and that's mine too!" yells the dwarf. "Them's my numbers! Mother dreamed them last night."

"You're in luck, Josh!" observes the clerk, sententiously, as he counts out a number of greasy bills. "If that's the way *you* play policies we'll have to shut up shop."

This sally is received with a murmer between a growl and a laugh from the disappointed players; the dwarf smiles benignantly, and receives the amount of his "hit," and then, with an air of dignified condescension, invites several of his familiars to "take sum'thin'" at his expense in the adjoining corner grocery.

And thus we learn the signification of "Exchange Office" in so many obscure and squalid localities. Here, in the dingy basement of a tenant-house, is one of the numerous pitfalls that everywhere waylay the steps of discontented poverty—the shop of a policy dealer, where, in defiance of law, unchecked by authorities, the treacherous lines of fraud have long been spread to snare the ignorant, thriftless, and superstitious dwellers in surrounding hovels. Here, for the sum of three cents, a dime, a quarter or half a dollar, wretched men and women select numbers of a lottery, whereon to stake a miserable pittance earned by some chance employment, or obtained by more questionable practices. Here, where chances are nearly all on the side of the dealer, a lucky "hit," or winning, may secure some prize of five, ten—sometimes one hundred dollars. The latter hits are rare, however, as deaths by lightning, but still, like *ignese fatui*, have their expectant dupes.

The *modus operandi* of "policy playing" in this City—a practice ramifying through all classes of society, and heretofore enjoying a *quasi* protection from officials, though positively prohibited by law, may be here briefly explained. In policy playing there are no tickets used, a system of "confidence," (ostensibly established as a technical evasion of the statute) being substituted. The awards or prizes of the policy bank are denominated "hits," and the "numbers" correspond to the "numbers" of lotteries drawn diurnally, or semi-diurnally in States where such institutions are tolerated. For example, if the Pocomoke or Delaware Lottery is to be drawn on a certain day at Wilmington, Del., the policy broker, or backer, in New-York, prepares his scale of numbers and prizes in accordance with the scheme issued by the Southern lottery. He announces then, through his agents and emissaries, that several numbers—say, from 12 to 75, 76 or 88—are to be drawn on a given date in Delaware, and singles out certain of these to be betted upon, calling them "*station numbers*." The buyers, or players, then bet that 5, 54, or any other number which they may designate, will come out of the lottery-wheel at Wilmington, in a particular order or *station*; *i. e.*, that it will be the *first*, *second*, *fifth* or perhaps *tenth* drawn numoer. On making this bet the player pays *eight* cents to the backer or policy agent, who "books" such bet in his ledger. If the bet should turn out correct, the player will have made a "*hit*," and the agent or his backer must pay him $5—(supposing that the whole number drawn be 75.) His chance is one in seventy-sive, if he should make a bet on every number up to 75, paying eight cents on each bet, the result would be as follows: 8x75 cents—$6 paid to the policy agent, while the better's "hit" would bring only $5; the policy-man making *one dollar on five*, or 20 per cent., with no risk, and this twice in each day, on as many bets as he may have means to "back."

In betting on what are termed "day numbers," the sum of $1 may be paid to the policy agent—a particular number of the approaching lottery-drawing being designated at the same time. If this designated number turn out to be among the *first twelve* drawn numbers of the lottery, the better makes "a hit," winning $5; if it does not appear among the *first twelve*, he loses his dollar bet. The chances in favor of the dealer, or backer, are the same.

There are certain technical designations of the different *risks* in policy-playing; such as "saddle," "gig," and "horse;" known as "combination numbers," and alluded to by some poetic genius, during the last Mayoralty canvass, in the following elegant lines:

"Pocomoke and Delaware,
Horse and gig and saddle to spare,
What do you think of our Model Mayor—
The King of Manhattan Island?"

A "saddle" consists of *two* numbers in combination, say 2 and 17; *both* of which must be drawn among the first twelve lottery numbers, in order to secure to the better his "hit." For this he will pay one dollar, and his "hit" shall entitle him to $30.

A "gig" is the combination of *three* numbers "played" in the same manner; the odds being usually calculated to allow a prize of $1 for a bet of *one cent*; though some backers allow $1 50 or even $2, according to the "rates" or numbers drawn.

A "horse" is a combination of *four* numbers played like "gig" and "saddle," the hits depending on like conditions.

A 75-numbered lottery contains 67,525 "gigs" in "combination;" in other words, the numbers from 1 to 75, may be combined in sets of *three* each, without repetition, 67,525 times. There being *twelve* drawn numbers, 220 out of the 67,525 combinations will be "hits;" and if *one cent* be betted on each combination, the entire number of sets will cost $675 25. Now, if $2 be received for each of the 220 hits, the aggregate of prizes will only amount to $440; a loss to the players of $235 25, which is a gain, or profit, to the backer, amounting to 35 per cent.

There are other denominations of risk in "policy playing," such as "*combination* horses," "gigs" and "saddles," wherein any number may be combined in sets of two, three or four.

The main "backers" of this "policy playing" are heavy brokers or bankers in Wall-street and Broadway, who locate their agencies in various parts of the City, at the entrance of tenant-house alleys, and wheresoever poverty, or vice, or shiftlessness offers credulous victims. Emissaries of these brokers have their rounds and beats which they traverse with the regularity of patrolmen; some embracing business offices, others stores, others workshops and manufactories; while yet another class visit private residences, seeking their "customers" among the female members of families. The different classes of "policy-players" are, of course, waited upon by distinct grades of agents; professional men, merchants and clerks, being "communicated with," in "strict confidence" by smooth-faced, oily-tongued individuals, with deferential air—mechanics in manufactories being inveigled into the practice by some stool-pigeon among their own number—while gossipping female peddlers or sewing-women, are made the medium of correspondence with our households, their plausibility and means of ready access to "ladies who policy," rendering them peculiarly serviceable to their employers. Descending to the lowest class of policy-players, who are found among our negro population, and the dwellers in tenant-houses, and narrow closes, where laziness and recklessness beget the desire to tempt "luck," we encounter the "Exchange Agent," crouching in his dingy quarters, awaiting, spider-like, for his diurnal prey. Not in one lane, or alley, or sordid quarter, but dispersed thickly through the great City, wherever poverty dwells or want sharpens the desire for gain, or credulity listens to flattering allurements, there may be found the illegal and destructive policy-shop, burrowing in some nook of a dilapidated square, with miserable people clustered near its entrance, and over the lintels "Exchange Office!"

Exonerated from the Charge of Malpractice.—Coroner Connery held an inquest on Thursday and Friday, at No. 138 West Thirtieth-street, on the body of Mrs. E. B. Harris, whose death had caused a good deal of excitement in the neighborhood, owing to certain rumors which seem to have had no good foundation. It was alleged that her death resulted from an abortion, which had been improperly produced by the physician in attendance.

Mrs. Ann Hatch testified that she called with Mrs. Harris on Dr. Livingston some time in February; the Doctor used an instrument and pulled the uterus back and forwards and then put on something which turned it white: she saw Mrs. Harris in March, the day after she miscarried; she said that her husband and the Doctor wanted to have her miscarry, and she thought they would have torn her to pieces; I saw her also the day she died; knew she was dying; her husband was giving her wine; I wanted him to call a Minister, but he said his wife was as good as any Minister.

Dr. Fordyce Barker—Was called to see Mrs. Harris, in consultation with Dr. Livingston, the day before she died; her condition was very bad; her pulse was very rapid and feeble; her respiration 64 in a minute; the capillary circulation of the extremities was arrested, as shown by purple spots; considered her disease was from the absorption of pus or matter in the blood; its principal seat was in the chest; the medical name of the disease is Pyæmia; I regarded the treatment as unusually judicious and discriminating, and advised that it be continued most assiduously; I never saw Mrs. Harris except this once.

Dr. Watts Livingston—First attended Mrs. H. about two years since, in confinement; from that time have not seen her until the 9th of February, when she called at my office; her health was very bad, and she was three months or more pregnant; her symptoms indicated uterine disease of a severe character; I told her to call again with some lady friend, and I would make an examination; she called with a lady two or three days after; I found severe ulceration; I applied the nitrate of silver twice—the last time being five weeks before her miscarriage; she miscarried, after severe flooding, about ten days since; the fœtus was hydrocephalic and otherwise maiformed; the placenta was adherent throughout its whole extent, and I was obliged to peel it off; she did well for a few days, when symptoms of the disease of which she died, came on; her treatment was stimulants, tonics, veratrum viride, and opiates when necessary; the ulceration caused the miscarriage.

The Jury not being satisfied, the Coroner added three to their number, and directed that a *post-mortem* examination of the body should be made next.

Dr. Willard Parker was called, and testified that the application of nitrate of silver five weeks previously could not have caused the miscarriage, and that it was the proper treatment in such cases; it is necessary to peel off the placenta when it adheres. He also testified from 10 or 12 years' acquaintance to the high professional and personal character of Dr. Livingston.

Dr. Fordyce Barker recalled in answer to questions by a Juror—The miscarriage resulted from the flooding, and the flooding from the ulceration; this is a frequent cause of miscarriage; the disease of which she died frequently occurs after confinement, particularly this year.

Dr. James R. Wood, sworn—I witnessed the *post mortem* examination of Mrs. Harris, made by Dr. Geo. F. Woodward, in the presence of Professors Parker and Barker, and Drs. Campbell, Loomis, and others; we found first a severe ulceration of the cervix, which was old; their inflammation with pus in the veins of the uterus; but the principal deposits of matter were in the pleural and pericardial cavities, with some in the substance of the lungs; it was evident she died from pyæmia.

Dr. Geo. F. Woodward and *Prof. Chandler Gilman*, confirmed the other medical testimony.

The verdict of the Jury completely exonerated Dr. Livingston.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, April 15.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Same calendar as on Thursday.

Notice.—The railroad calendar of this Court will be taken up on Monday, the 19th inst.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 45, 46, 47, 122, 78, 12, 136, 137, 140, 141 to 147, 13, 101 to 128.

Superior Court.—Nos. 340, 214, 354, 362 378, 382, 210, 1719, 1743, 372, 373, 394, 395, 398, 399, 1731, 1732.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, 24, 83, 88, 91, 92, 93, 94, 28, 29, 32, 55, 58, 59, 67, 103, 112, 113, 31, 34, 42, 43, 77, 78, 114, 116, 117, 118.

SUPREME COURT.

Before the Hon. Justice Davies.

The People vs. *Roberts et al.*—Motion to discharge defendants from arrest denied.

In the Matter of Jane M. Coope, an Imbecile.—On the inquisition by the Sheriff's Jury, and on the petition of Jacob M. Coope and Mary E. Baldwin, the father and sister of said Jane M. Coope, it is ordered that they be appointed the Committee of the person and property of said Jane M. Coope, she being adjudged of unsound mind.

A writ of assistance in the Devlin case.

In the matter of Devlin vs. *Conover.*—Yesterday morning an application was made by Charles O'Conor, Esq., counsel for Devlin, to Justice Davies, of the Supreme Court, for an execution, in the nature of a writ of assistance, for the purpose of allowing the Sheriff to carry into effect the judgment of the Court of Appeals. The application was held over for consideration. If the application is granted, the Sheriff will proceed to enforce the judgment of the Court, by ousting Conover, if in possession, and installing Devlin as Commissioner.

MARINE COURT—Thursday, April 15.

Before Judge Thompson and a Jury.

Ejecting colored persons from the city cars.

Maria Jenkins (*colored*) vs. *Thaddeus L. Lewis.*—The defendant is a conductor on the Sixth-avenue cars. The evidence showed that on or about the 16th of February the plaintiff attempted to get upon one of the Sixth-avenue cars, of which defendant was conductor; that he told her she had no right to enter that car, but that there would be one along soon to which she could be admitted; that she still insisted upon entering, and that, with the assistance of some of the passengers, he succeeded in preventing her getting upon the car.

The Judge charged that as her ejectment was in accordance with the rules of the Railroad Company, the only question for the Jury was, whether unnecessary violence had been used. After having been out a few moments, the Jury returned with a verdict for the defendant.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Thursday, April 15, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet at previous figures, each kind being quoted at $6 ℔ 100 lbs. 58 bbls. have been received since our last.

COFFEE—The inquiry has been general, and sales have been reported since our last of 250 bags Rio, at 10c.@10¾c.; with 300 bags Porto Rico, part at 12½c. ℔ lb. A lot of Java, to arrive from Boston, was purchased yesterday at 18¾c. ℔ lb. We quote: Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, at 12c.@12¾c.; Laguayra, at 12¾c.@13c., and St. Domingo, at 9¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Some holders having conceded ⅛c.@⅜c. ℔ lb., about 1,000 bales found buyers, chiefly among spinners. There is still much irregularity and heaviness in the market, hence we omit quotations for the present.

DRY GOODS—Jobbers and retailers report this week an improvement in their custom, with more firmness in prices of choice fabrics of novel styles, of which the supply is limited, both in second and in importers' hands. The sales by importers and by commission houses have been moderate. The auction sales have been quite numerous, and have been, for the most part, characterized by the same features as private trade. Common and undesirable goods have been very heavy. Such lots as were disposed of were let off at prices which hardly covered the cost of importation. The auction sales of Ribbons, yesterday and to-day, were very well attended. The former resulted quite satisfactorily. The sale to-day was not quite so successful—prices having favored buyers. The *Independent* says: "Choice Ribbons are rather scarce and in demand. Black Silks of the higher qualities are in much request, and prices very firm, while inferior qualities are selling at unremunerative prices to the importer. In Domestic Goods there has been less done than when we last reported. Bark Brown and Bleached Goods are in fair demand, and at improving prices—especially the latter, which have advanced for the week from ⅛c.@¼c. Prints are very dull. New styles alone are in demand, while the supply of old stock and styles is heavy. The reduced price of Foreign Goods comes into injurious competition with those of home manufacture. The low-priced Silks of France seem to be preferred to our best Prints and Delaines. Delaines, especially, are dull in demand and heavy in price."

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits rather more vigor for State and Western Flour, especially for desirable brands, which are in fair request, mainly for home use. The receipts are limited, comprising only 6,622 bbls., and the leading factors manifest less eagerness to sell. Prices are firmer, though not noticeably higher. Sales 11,600 bbls. Inferior to good Superfine State..... $4 05@$4 15
Extra State..... 4 25@ 4 45
Superfine Indiana and Michigan..... 4 10@ 4 25
Superfine Ohio..... 4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio..... 4 30@ 4 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 4 25@ 6 00
Extra Ohio..... 4 45@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee..... 4 30@ 4 35
Extra Genesee..... 5 20@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri..... 5 00@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 1,600 bbls low to good extra, at $4 30@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern continues quiet and depressed. The transactions since our last comprise 1,130 bbls., at $4 40@$8 25 for inferior mixed to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3@$3 60 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at full quotations: $3 30@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter in puncheons commands $17 75 each.

GLASS—Greenough, Burdett & Co. sold, by auction, to-day, of the importations of Baker & Bro., 10,000 boxes French Window and Picture Glass, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th qualities, assorted sizes, at from $1 10 @$5 50 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request at about former rates. Sales 24,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 25 Chicago Spring, at $1; good to choice white Southern at $1 36@$1 45; and red do., at $1@$1 20 for inferior to prime ℔ bushel. Only 150 bags of Wheat have been received since our last. Corn is scarce and much wanted at higher and rising prices. Sales 34,000 bushels at 73c. for unsound; 74c.@77c. for poor to very choice yellow, and 75c.@76½c. for white Southern, ℔ bushel. No arrivals reported. Rye is in demand and is steady, 3,500 bushels having been disposed of at 69½c.@70c., and 69c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet at drooping prices. Small lots bring 66c.@68c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in light supply and fair request at buoyant rates. The reported receipts include 280 bags Oats, and 2,053 bags Feed. We quote 50c.@52c for Western; 47c.@49c. for State; 45c.@47½c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and 38c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, last week:

Flour, bbls	3,648	Rye, bushels	85
Wheat, bushels	44,735	Barley, bushels	604
Corn, bushels	780	Oats, bushels	8,076

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, last week:

Flour, bbls	16,104	Corn, bushels	10,000
Wheat, bushels	86,502		

Shipments from Milwaukee, this season, to April 12:

Flour, bbls	23,600	Corn, bushels	10,000
Wheat, bushels	171,700		

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, last week:

Flour, bbls	6,419	Barley, bushels	3,775
Wheat, bushels	165,269	Oats, bushels	23,578
Corn, bushels	105,467		

Shipments from Chicago, this season, to April 12:

Flour, bbls	2,723	Corn, bushels	95,087
Wheat, bush	531,295	Oats, bushels	35,000

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, April 12:

Flour, bbls	80,117	Rye, bushels	2,900
Wheat, bushels	1,398,318	Barley, Bushels	57,008
Corn, bushels	25,105	Oats, bushels	411,793

HAY—Sales 1,400 bales, at 50c.@65c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales transpired, to-day, of 1,500 prime Buenos Ayres, at 25c.; 2,000 Orinoco, at 22½c.; and 1,700 Savanilla, at 18c. ℔ lb., all 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy, as before quoted.

IRON—Is quiet at previous figures.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LEATHER—Sole is active and buoyant, prices favoring sellers.

LIME—Rockland, 68c.@70c. for common and 90c. for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair, at old prices: New-Orleans 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been reported of 430 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine at 52c.@52½c., cash, ℔ gallon; and 2,300 bbls. Common Resin at $1 50@$1 55 ℔ 310 lbs., afloat and delivered.

Wilmington, April 12—*Turpentine*—Sales, on Saturday afternoon, of 198 bbls, and this morning 250 do. at $2 75 for virgin and yellow dip; $1 65 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. *Spirits of Turpentine*—The market has ruled quite active since our last, and nearly all in first hands, has been taken at an advance of 1c. Sales, on Saturday, of 800 bbls., and this morning 200 do. at 45c. ℔ gallon. *Resin*—Nothing done in Common. On Saturday, we note sales of 1,508 bbls. No. 1, as follows: 632 bbls. at $1 70; 350 do. at $2; 339 do. at $2 25; 165 do. at $2 75, and 22 do. at $3 50 ℔ bbl. *Tar*—No change in price. Sales, on Saturday, of 135 bbls., and this morning 150 do. at $1 60 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is salable and firm at 69c.@71c., cash, ℔ gallon. No important movements in other varieties.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand at firmer prices, with sales reported of 900 bbls., in lots, at $17 55@$17 65, mainly at $17 60 for Mess; and $14 35@$14 40 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are brisker and firmer, at 9¼c.@9

DRY GOODS.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.

The Subscriber will open on Monday, April 12,
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
in silk, grenadine, organdie, chally and barege,
Rebes à quille,
Double skirt,
Two flounced,
Three flounced and
Bayadere robes,
Rich dress silks,
Grenadines, bareges and
Mouseline de chines.
Black à quille robes at.....$14 each.
Black flounced robes.....$18 each.
Bischoff's best black silks.....$1 per yard.
BLACK LACE VEILS,
in great variety, new patterns and cheap,
Wide black mantilla laces,
New embroideries,
Lace sets and collars,
Embroidered sets and collars, &c.
J. CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETINGS
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House
declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard.
At Retail for Cash only.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-STREET,
(Late Carter, Quinan and De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,
AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE
LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lons
dale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the
supply of a retail store.

HEALTH,
GRACE
AND BEAUTY
conferred upon the ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
with the
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE,
Patented April, 1857,
which has been decided by the best medical authority
to be the most beneficial garment ever introduc for la
dies' use, the weight being only 15 ounces.
ALL OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS
Are Stamped with their Trade Mark,
AND NONE GENUINE UNLESS SO STAMPED.
For sale at all the principal stores
in the United States and Canadas

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 259 BROADWAY.
Opposite the City Hall.
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT,
RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
5 cases Misses' Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 dozen.
5 cases Ladies' ½ Linen Handkerchiefs, fine, $1 50 doz., worth $2 25.
5 cases Gents' ¾ Linen Handkerchiefs, at $3 and $3 75 per dozen.
300 dozen Ladies' hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, from $2 25 to $3 75 per dozen.
We will also offer
A large lot of Point and Point Applique sets, below cost of importation. BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer, this morning,
Mantillas in Silk and Lace combined,
At nine and ten dollars,
Richly trimmed and of the latest shape.
Also, a large stock of Traveling Cloaks,
At four and six dollars.

ENGLISH POPLINS,
5s. per yard, worth $1.
Some with rich satin stripes,
making an elegant Spring dress,
Also, suitable for Summer traveling dresses.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, this morning,
A splendid lot of Pineapple Goods,
Just received from auction,
Price 4s. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH, OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
No. 146 Broadway,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

BAREGE ROBES FROM AUCTION $6,
Just received,
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

ELEGANT MORNING ROBES,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Ladies will find the assortment of
MORNING ROBES
at the Bazaar the most extensive and diversified in the City, and the prices much lower than at any other establishment.
The Spring styles comprehend the following materials, either plain or with appropriate trimmings:
French lawns and colored muslins, from $2 50.
Foulard silks, all colors, from $10.
White nainsook muslin from $8.
Rich silk and cashmere robes, very sumptuous, at various prices. GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENIN'S NEW MANTILLAS.
THE REIGNING PARIS FASHIONS.
MATERIALS:
Silk, Velvet, Lace and Tricot,
with superb applications.
STYLES:
Marie Louise, Hortense, Mathilde, Philomene,
Gracieuse, &c.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

1858.—MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
We are ready to exhibit our Spring assortment of
LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS, POINTS, &c.
All new and fresh goods of this season's importation and manufacture, and are unsurpassed in variety, beauty and cheapness. Also, a full stock of
SPRING SHAWLS FROM AUCTION
of every description, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

MANTILLAS, MAATILLAS, MANTILLAS.
A large and magnificent stock of entirely new and original styles in Spring and Summer mantillas and silk cloaks, a beautiful assortment of mantillas, both in French and Chantilly laces. We most respectfully invite the ladies of New-York and vicinity to examine our stock of mantillas, as we believe them to present inducements both in beauty and cheapness not to be found in any other house in this City. JACKSON & BENNER, No. 283 Hudson-st.

DRESS GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are making daily additions to their stock of DRESS GOODS of NEW and DESIRABLE STYLES, suitable to the seasons, and at prices that will secure the custom of all close buyers who will examine it.

PARASOLS FOR THE MILLION
at less than the manufacturers' prices.
JACKSON & BENNER
Would most respectfully inform the ladies that they have received a large and beautiful assortment of parasols of the newest and most desirable styles in all colors. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JACKSON & BENNER, No. 283 Hudson-st.

STELLA SHAWLS IN ALL COLORS,
Rich, beautiful and cheap,
All varieties of borders.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Traveling Dusters. No. 283 Hudson-st.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

LADIES IN WANT OF A HANDSOME PARasol, cheaper than the cheapest, go to
JACKSON & BENNER'S, No. 283 Hudson-st.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF GENERAL DRY GOODS.
THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO
OF
THE GREAT SALE
By the Assignees of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
At No. 445 BROADWAY, one door south of Canal-st.
The property comprises
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
SPRING AND SUMMER COATING and PANTALOON STUFFS,
PURE LINEN GOODS of all descriptions,
EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c., &c
The Store will positively close before the 1st of May next, the Assignees having to settle up the estate and relinquish the premises.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE DRAPERIES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer, this morning,
At great reduction,
LACE DRAPERIES,
In sets and by the yard,
Selected from the stock
Of a large importer declining business.
300 pair LACE CURTAINS, $3 50 per pair.
50 pair extra rich CURTAINS, $8 per pair.
Also, some splendid patterns, by the yard,
These will be found, on inspection,
THE CHEAPEST LOT OF DRAPERIES
ever offered for sale.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
LATE WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM,
HAVING REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS LOFTS IN
THE CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 CHAMBERS-ST., and
Nos. 89 and 91 READE ST.,
Is now offering, for cash or approved credit, a large and well-assorted stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, UMBRELLAS,
and PARASOLS,
Of all the styles, qualities, and materials usually found in market. Having one of the largest salesrooms in the city, (50x150 feet,) with ample facilities, and an experience of near twenty years in the business, purchasers may feel assured of being as well served at this House, as at any other in the trade.
All cash and prompt time buyers are invited to call.

TRAVELING AND BREAKFAST SETS, &c.
We will open, this day, another choice lot of those Marseilles Linen and Victoria sets, from 75c. to $2 25.
French embroidered cambric sets, from $1 50 to $2 25.
A choice lot of embroidered Swiss sets, at $3 50 each.
Also, a full assortment of
Embroidered Swiss collars, new styles, from $1 50 to $4.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Lot BRILLIANTS, 1s. 3d. per yard, worth 2s.
Plain and Figured SUISSE,
Nainsook and Jaconet Muslin.
Also, a super assortment of PIQUAS, for Basques.
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,

CHEAP FRENCH SILKS, 6s. 6d. PER YARD.
Also, Silk Flounced Robes at $15.
A Great Bargain.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

CARD.
VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 475 Broadway, New York.
MADAME DE VOS having accepted the position as Superintendent of the
PARIS MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
OF
MESSRS. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
respectfully solicits from her friends and former customers the favor of an early visit.
The position enjoyed by this house, and the consequent advantageous arrangements which they have effected abroad, enable them constantly to exhibit Haute Nouveautes rarely obtainable by others.
MADAME DE VOS hopes for a renewal of the distinguished confidence in her tasteful adaptation and skil ful disposition of charming novelties which was so long and flatteringly accorded to her in her own establishments, both in New-York and Paris.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
Importers and exclusive Dealers in
Mantillas, India and French Shawls,
Paris Bonnets, Millinery, &c.
Our Opening for Fine City Trade takes place on Thursday, the 15th instant.

NEW SHOW-ROOMS AT NO. 163 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Mrs. MELVILLE respectfully invites the attention of the ladies of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to her matchless and distinguished patterns of ladies', misses' and children's hats and bonnets, which she will sell at the lowest prices in the City.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND UNTRIMMED STRAWS—Wholsale and Retail. The ladies are invited to call and examine Spring styles now ready at No. 354 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY April 16, 1858,
Mr. WATKINS' NEW DRAMA,
Mr. WATKINS' NEW DRAMA,
HEART OF THE WORLD,
HEART OF THE WORLD,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.
THE HEART OF THE WORLD,
Or, Life Struggles in a great City, dedicated to the youth of America! Every young man in the country should study its teaching; every young woman in America may learn from it her true lesson. Oscar Melville, a young man of fortune, Mr. Le Watkins; Stella White, with songs, Mrs. Chas. Howard. After which, the INDIA-RUBBER FEATS OF M. DUVERNE, a full-grown man, who PUTS HIMSELF INTO A SMALL BOX, precisely 18 inches square, leaving, besides, space for eight quart wine bottles, in presence of the audience. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a beautiful and stirring drama, entitled A DREAM AT SEA; OR, A VISION OF THE DEAD, dest with the whole intellectual strength of the Company. After which, a PAS DE GROTESQUE, on three legs, by Misses Salome and Partington. To conclude with the amazing performances of the INDIA-RUBBER MAN. THE STONE found tied around the body of the assassinated YOUNG SAMUEL has been left here by Officer Curry, and may be seen by the curious as well as the LIVING SKELETON, the original Happy Family, and the inimitable AQUARIA, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS, the greatest curiosity now in America, in which that little fish, the stickle-back is now BUILDING HIS NEST IN THE WATER. POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, April 16, 1858.
Will be played the great Drama, entitled the
THREE FAST MEN:
Or, THE FEMALE ROBINSON CRUSOES.
During the Drama the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
To conclude with
NORAH CREINA.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham st., near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, the entertainment will commence with the three-act drama entitled the
CATTLE STEALERS.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
THE NECROMANCER.
After which BEN BOLT.
To conclude with LOVE IN LIVERY.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7½.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
H. WOOD, Proprietor,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
GREAT SUCCESS.
And on SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock, when children will be charged half price only.
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
with a select
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT,
concluding with (fourth week) an entirely original sketch by S. Bleeker, introducing a new grand
DIORAMIC PANORAMA,
entitled THE SLEIGH RIDE,
through Broadway and Bloomingdale Road to Jones'.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½.
NOTICE.—THURSDAY, of each week, will be set apart and called THE OLD NIGHT,
when OLD FAVORITE SONGS will be given.

PEEL'S CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
At
No. 444 Broadway.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
To see the novelties being produced; more
NEW BURLESQUES,
ANVIL CHORUS, (encored nightly,)
MONTAGNORE SINGERS,
And the new Plantation Chorus,
DARKIES DREAM.
Tickets, 25 cents.
Matt Peel.....Manager | Dr. F. Jones.....Agent.

WM. MASON'S AND THEO. THOMAS'
SIXTH AND LAST CLASSICAL MATINEE,
Will be given at Spingler Institute, Union square, on SATURDAY, April 17, at 1 o'clock
There will be played a Quartette by Beethoven; a Quartette by Schumann; Piano Solos by Handel & Mendelssohn, and Violin Solo by Bach.
Tickets $1—to be had at the door, and at the music stores of C BREUSING, SCHARFENBERG and LUIS & SCHUBERTH & CO.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—FRIDAY—DOMBEY & SON, for one night supported by the host of STARS now playing here. An unprecedented great cast. Capt Cuttle, Mr. Burton; Bagstock and Jack Bunsby, both by Mr. Brougham; Dombey, Mr. Fisher; Toots, Mr. Setchell; Walter Gay, Mr. Barrett; Sol Gills, Mr. Moore; Edith, Mrs A. Parker; Florence, Miss Miller; Mrs. Skewton, Mrs. Hughes; Susan Nipper, Mrs. W. H. Smith. To conclude with the farce of CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE, in which Miss Polly Marshall will play the principal character. TO-MORROW, a new piece of dramatic absurdity, by Brougham, called
THE GREAT TRAGIC REVIVAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MUSARD'S CONCERT.
Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman
Admission.....50 cents | Reserved seats.....50 cents
MUSARD'S GRAND CONCERTS
to be continued every evening until further notice.
THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8. Doors open at 7½.
NEW ARRANGEMENT OF PROGRAMME.
S. THALBERG Madame D'ANGRI.
MOREAU, LEGENDRE
ORCHESTRA OF 120 PERFORMERS,
CONDUCTORS
M. MUSARD, CARL ANCHUTZ.
Second night
MEYERBEER'S FAKELTANZ.
Second time by the Orchestra of 120 of
WEBER'S OBERON OVERTURE, by WEBER.
Second night of the
TROVATORE POTPOURRI, with the MISERERE, by LEGENDRE.
HERZOG'S CUCKOO SOLO.
Solos, by LEGENRE and MOREAU. New Waltz, by LANNER.
Fifth night of
EXPRESS TRAIN GALLOP,
THE ZOUAVES and CATTLE SHOW QUADRILLE.
MAD. D'ANGRI
will sing the Drinking Song from "Lucrezia Borgia," and the aria from "Cenerentola."
S THALBERG
will play the fantasia on "Masaniello."
In active preparation
A GRAND CLASSICAL NIGHT,
devoted to the performance of
THE MASTERPIECES BY HECTOR BERLIOZ.
THIS EVENING'S PROGRAMME.
1. Overture—Oberon.....Weber
The ORCESTRA—CARL ANSCHUTZ.
2. The Ideale Waltz.....Lanner
The ORCHESTRA—M. MUSARD.
3. Celestine—Solo Cornet.....Legendre
Monsieur LEGENDRE.
4. The Cuckoo—Comic Polka.....Herzog
The ORCHESTRA—M MUSARD.
5. The Fakeltanz.....Meyerbeer
The ORCHESTRA—CARL ANSCHUTZ.
6. Aria—Cenerentola.....Rossini
Madame D'ANGRI.
7. The Cattle Show Comic Quadrille.....Musard
(Bœufs et Moutons—Beef and Mutton.)
The ORCHESTRA—M. MUSARD.
PART II.
1. Potpourri—Il Trovatore.....Verdi
(With Solo by Legendre.)
The ORCHESTRA—M. MUSARD.
2. The Elite Dances—Waltz.....Lanner
The ORCHESTRA—M. MUSARD.
3. Drinking Song—Lucrezia Borgia.....Donizetta
MME. D'ANGRI.
4. The Express Train Gallop, arranged by.....Musard
The ORCHESTRA—M MUSARD.
5. Fantasia—Masaniello.....Thalberg
SIGISMUND THALBERG.
6. Les Zouaves—Battle Quadrille.....Musard
The ORCHESTRA—M. MUSARD.
THE FULL AND AUTHENTIC PROGRAMME,
containing an explanation of the descriptive pieces and the words of the different songs, has been prepared. It will, besides, contain
THE PIANO-FORTE ARRANGEMENT
of the Zouaves and the Cattle Show Quadrilles. From a desire to popularize Musard's compositions as rapidly as possible, they will be sold at the low price of 25 cents each.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS
Tickets and reserved seats may be had at the office of the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FEW WEEKS MORE ONLY,
AND POSITIVELY FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
THE INCOMPARABLE RAVELS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
TERESA ROLLA.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 16,
The RAVELS, ROLLA, ZANFRETTA and YOUNG AMERICA.
PAQUITA.
Paquita.....Teresa Rolla.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA. YOUNG AMERICA.
GODENSKI, THE SKATERS OF WILNA.
Godenski.....Gabriel Ravel
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents.
Children 25 cents
FOUR FAREWELL SATURDAY AFTERNOON GRAND JUVENILE PERFORMANCES.
The first to take place on
SATURDAY, April 17
The selection of pieces will be made with a view to the special amusement of the juveniles, and afford two hours' hearty laugh and recreation to those of maturer years.
Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Doors open at 1 o'clock; to commence at 2 o'clock. To conclude at 4 o'clock, in time for all the cars and boats.
SATURDAY EVENING, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY.
GREAT REVIVAL.
POSITIVELY, THREE NIGHTS ONLY
OF THE MOST POPULAR DRAMATIC ROMANCE OF THE DAY
FRIDAY EVENING, April 16,
The thrilling five-act romantic drama of
THE SEA OF ICE;
Or, A Mother's Prayer,
Carlos, an adventurer } Mr. H. F. Daly
Marquis del Monte... }
Captain de Lascours.....Mr. Wheadleigh
Barabas.....Mr. Jefferson | Mr. doe.....Mr. Peters
Horace.....Mr. Levick | George.....Mr. Cline
Louise de Lasceurs.....
Ogarita, Wild Flower of Mexico } Miss Keene
Diana, Virginia C. Howard | Mad. de Theringe, Miss Wells
SPECIAL NOTICE.
A DRAMA OF AMERICAN HISTORY,
founded upon well-known incidents immediately connected with, and introducing
LIFE CHARACTERS
prominently concerned in the
RISE, PROGRESS AND SUCCESS OF THE REVOLUTION.
written expressly for this establishment, and called
BLANCHE OF BRANDYWINE,
having been in course of preparation many weeks, will be immediately produced with new and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, APPROPRIATE MUSIC, COSTUMES, and PROPERTIES.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Acting Manager.....Mr. N. L. Griffin.
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. C. Wemyss.
Eleventh night of the engagement of
MR AND MRS. WALLER.
THIS EVENING, April 15, 1858, another new tragedy.
PHILIP OF FRANCE AND MARIE DE MARINIE
Philip.....Mr. Waller | Marie.....Mrs. Waller
To be followed by
THE BLOOMER COSTUME.
Nicky Nobbs, with the ditty "Phebe Brown".....Mr. J. Rogers

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½.
Dress circle, 50 cents; Upper circle, 25 cents; Balcony and secured seats, 75 cents; Orchestra chairs, $1.
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, the Drama of
DOMBEY & SON.
Dombey.....Mr. C. Fisher | Edith.....Mrs. A. Parker
Mr. Carker....Mr. Holman | Florence Dombey. Miss Miller
To conclude with the comic piece of
CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The 33d Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. at the Galleries, in 10th st., near Broadway. The collection is formed exclusively of original pictures and sculptures by living artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents. Season ticket, 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—This great Collection, so constantly referred to by travellers in Europe, is visited by all persons of taste and refinement. No. 669 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—NO. 414 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. This grand museum contains matters of more true interest than any exhibition in America.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE to fill the position of cook and laundress, and the other that of chambermaid and waitress. None need apply but such as can give good City references. Apply at No. 61 London Terrace, (23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.)

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 17 YEARS OF AGE, in the office of a manufacturer. One who is a good penman, quick at figures, and can give unexceptionable references, will hear of a good situation by addressing, in applicant's own handwriting, G. T. D., at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS, ONE that is a very good sewer, and that can cut and make children's clothes and do all kind of fine work. Call at 8 in the morning, or 8 in the evening, at No. 110 5th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH GOOD City recommendations, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply this morning between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 174 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, AS NURSE AND seamstress; a German who is willing to live in the country preferred. Apply, to-day and to-morrow, at the only house between 4th and Lexington avs. in 37th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE FOR A child 4 years old; a young woman preferred; the very best references required. Call from 8 to 9 in the morning, and 8 in the evening, at No. 110 6th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO UNderstands plain cooking and can make good bread. Apply at No. 37 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MILLER, AN AMERIcan preferred. Inquire at No. 242 Front-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

ORGANIST.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITuation in some Church. Salary not so much an object as a good instrument. Reference, Geo. JW Morgan, Organist, of Grace Church. Apply at GORDON'S Music store, No. 297 Broadway.

CHURCH SOPRANO—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO the Church service may hear of an opportunity of engagement, by addressing Box No. 71 Lower Post Office. State where previously engaged, and name references.

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST DESIRES AN ENgagement. Could furnish a choir. Address MONNO, Station A, Spring-st.

COAL.

COAL YARD—CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-st and Lexington av. Coal selected from the most approved mines in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Schuylkill coal fields expressly for domestic use, on hand and constantly discharging from boats—direct from the mines—pure and unadulterated.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is quick at the needle; will assist with the care of children; can do all styles of family sewing; wages $8 to $9 a month; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as ladies' maid, or seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. The best of City reference given. Has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in basement.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY WILLING GIRLS, situations; one is an excellent cook, makes the best of bread, cakes and pies of all kinds, would assist to wash and iron; the other is a neat chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, would assist to wash and iron, or would do general housework for a small family. Both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook; she would go out, either by day or week to cook, clean or wash; she is a good needle woman, and understands upholstering; families changing for the Summer may require such a person. Call at No. 25 Spring st., in the back basement, for any future period.

WANTED.—A WOMAN, ANXIOUS TO RETURN to Ireland, wishes to obtain a situation with some family going to Europe, to whom her services during the voyage may be useful. Best of recommendations from the family with whom she has lived several years. Apply at No. 79 9th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or to do plain sewing; has no objection to the country for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Call at her present employer's, No. 32 East 14th-st., near University-place.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman wants a situation as nurse, who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and will be willing to do plain sewing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 20 West 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as seamstress and light chamber work; has no objection to the care of children, or to go in the country for the Summer. Has the best of City reference, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 Sullivan-st., third floor, room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND WILLING PROTESTant young woman, a situation; is a good plain cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer: or would go as chambermaid and nurse, or plain seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation, as chambermaid, and assist with the washing, or as nurse, and is a good sewer, of willing and obliging disposition; has good City references from her last place. Apply or address No. 323 4th-av., between 24th and 25th streets.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, who understands all kinds of sewing and boy's clothing; will assist in the care of children or other employment. Wages no object if suited, or will take work by the day or week. Apply, from 12 to 3, at No 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY an English Protestant woman; can cut and make children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference can be given as to capability and character. Call at No. 20 12th-st., in the rear, near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman as seamstress and other light work; no objection to the care of one or two small children, or would be will ng to do up ladies' laces and fluting. The best of City recommendations can be obtained. Call at No 245 West 15th-st., corner of 9th-av., up stairs, second floor.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, ONE a Protestant, want situations in the City or country, each as a first-class cook; also, by a girl, to cook, wash and iron, and one as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a first-class family as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection in going a small distance in the country for the Summer; has the best of City references from her last place; call at No. 142 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker and laundress; no objection to go to the country; can give the best of City reference; call at No. 197 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, smart and tidy girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would do all the work; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and makes good bread; will make herself generally useful, and goes to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO CORresponding on matters of business, to copying legal papers and to acting as reader and amanuensis, as well as teacher of English branches, music and dancing, desires a situation in which she can make herself useful. Address for one week Mrs. J. H., Astor House.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation in some nice family to sew and do light chamberwork; a good home wanted in preference to high wages; no objection to go in the country. Address S. E. M., Union square Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; would assist in chamber work in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st s's.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking in the neatest manner. Can give satisfactory City reference. Address H. F., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BABY'S NURSE, A young woman competent to the charge; can give satisfactory reference. Has no objection to travel. Advertiser is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 16 East 31st-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; no objections to going in the country. Call at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS—ONE as an experienced cook; the other as laundress; understands fluting and mangling. Have best of City references from their last places. Apply at No. 88 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH Protestant women; one as cook in a private family; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 230 West 17th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND intelligent Scotch girl, a situation, in a family going to Europe, as a nurse for children, or to wait upon a lady; excellent recommendation can be given. Apply, before 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 62 5th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, wishing to return to England, would like to engage with a family going there; as compensation for her service she would expect her passage paid. Can be seen at No. 86 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron by a very competent woman; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th-st., during two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker, and would assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City references. Address No. 372 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Country preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress in a small private family; understands her business perfectly; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; capable of taking charge of an infant. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 27 12th-st., corner University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; or as chambermaid or waitress. Has good City reference. Call at No 217 East 19th-st, near 1st-av., 1st floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given; call at No. 120 St. Marks-place, for two days; none but private families need appy.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WHO PERFECTLY understands his business; is desirous to obtain a permanent situation in some private family; she is also a good plain sewer, and can come well recommended. City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. No objection to the country. Call at No. 148 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and chambermaid; would like to travel with a family; has good references. Call for two days at No. 21 Monroe st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 82 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a respectable young woman; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 28 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a neat, intelligent girl. Best of reference given. Apply at her present employer's, No. 78 St. Mark's-place, in 8th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. The best of City references. Call at No. 148 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a small private family. Can produce the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 354 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; understands pastry, bread and biscuit, or would have no objection to take a laundresses situation; understands ironing; has excellent City reference; no objections to go in the country. Call for two days, at No 85 East 15th-st., in the Fancy Store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXCELLENT woman, in City or country, to cook, wash and iron, good plain cook, excellent bread and biscuit maker, obliging and dutiful to her employer; left her last place from the family breaking up housekeeping, from where she is well recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, COMPETENT IN cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing, wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; would be willing to assist with children in a permanent situation. The best of City reference given. Address SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from birth, or one or two grown children; would wait on a lady; has no objection to traveling to Europe; best of recommendations. Apply for two day at No. 60 Lafayette-place, two doors from Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or to wait on growing children and sew. She has the best of City reference from where she has lived for the last four years. Call

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourtsenth-street—Musard's Concerts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—The Invisible Husband—Spring and Autumn.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels—Paquita—Godenski—Tight Rope.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Philip of France, and Marie de Marinie—The Bloomer Costume.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Sea of Ice.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Dombey and Son—Captain Charlotte.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—The Cattle Stealers—Necromancer—Ben Bolt—Love in Livery.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels—Norah Creina.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Heart of the World—Evening—A Dream at Sea

WOOD'S BUILDING—Geo. Christy and Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..... 4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *North Star* leaves New-York for Bremen April 17.
The *Star of the West* leaves New-York for Aspinwall April 20.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, a resolution was adopted asking information concerning contracts for the Utah War. Mr. Fessenden offered a resolution, which was laid over, that when the Senate adjourns in June, it adjourn to Nov. 1. The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill was passed. Mr. Crittenden moved a reconsideration of the vote postponing the Utah Telegraph Bill till December. Laid over. Mr. Houston gave notice that on Monday he would move to take up his resolution for a Mexican Protectorate. The Senate took up the Pacific Railroad Bill. Mr. Polk, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the 35th parallel. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, spoke against Government connection with the project. It would cost, he said, from one to two hundred millions, and if Congress but touched it with its little finger, it would have the whole to pay. Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, spoke in favor of a Pacific Railroad. He inquired, however, if two hundred millions were to be paid for Cuba; for if so, he feared there would not be enough left to build the road. Mr. Doolittle moved to amend by making the terminus where the Bois des Sioux empties into the Red River of the North. The bill was postponed till to-day. The Clerk of the House of Representatives notified the Senate that the House had appointed Messrs. English, Stephens, and Howard the Committee of Conference on its part in regard to the Kansas bill. Adjourned.—In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Millson, of Virginia, reported a bill fixing the compensation of officers in the revenue service. The bill was passed. Mr. Cochrane, of New-York, reported a River and Harbor bill, as also did Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. Mr. Cochrane reported a bill amending the act in respect to passengers in steamships and other vessels; also, the bill to codify the Revenue laws—postponed till the second Monday in May. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, reported against granting public lands to the States, for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and Mr. Walbridge, of Michigan, a minority report in favor of that object. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, attempted, without success, to take up the Minnesota bill. The House took up the Washington Police bill, and after some discussion, adjourned.

The hundred days to which the session of the Legislature is limited—or rather for which only the members can draw pay—have expired, but there is little probability, according to present indications, of an adjournment *sine die* before Saturday night,—if, indeed, the session may not be continued into next week. Yesterday, an effort was made to introduce a resolution to adjourn at 6 o'clock P. M. to-day, but objection was made, and it failed. Some of the most important measures are yet to be acted upon. The Assembly bill for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police law was defeated yesterday.

By an arrival at Baltimore, we have received advices from Antigua to the 27th of March, giving full particulars of the late insurrection on that island. The disturbance originated between two parties of negroes, who set the police at defiance, attacked the police office, and behaved so outrageously as to render necessary the use of fire-arms, by which five of the revolters were killed and about a dozen wounded. A military force was sent for to Guadaloupe, but their services were not needed, as the disturbance was quelled before their arrival.

We have received advices from Para, Brazil, to the 10th of March. The port was sickly, with a prevalence of yellow fever. Business was without activity. The Amazon Steam Navigation Company, having received an additional subsidy from the Government, had resumed their semi-monthly trips as far as the Rio Negro, which had been for a time abandoned.

Advices from Bermuda to the 6th inst., state that recent heavy gales had injured the potato crop in exposed parts of the Island. From Turk's Island we learn that there was a plentiful supply of salt on hand. The Home Government has refused an application from the people of Turk's Island to allow their Constitution to be altered.

We have news from Port-au-Prince to the 27th of March. It is untrue that there has been any deplorable distress caused in the Island by the failure and defalcation of Reimbaud. There is no other intelligence of any interest.

The seceding members of the New-School Presbyterian General Assembly have held a Convention at Knoxville to organize a new body, under the title of the United Synod. It indorses Slavery, censures the action of the New-School body, and has appointed a Committee of Conference to solicit a union with the Old-School Assembly, which will meet in New-Orleans in May.

The United States steam frigate *Susquehannah*, Sands Commander, from Aspinwall, *viâ* Kingston, Jamaica, seven days, is detained at Quarantine, having yellow fever on board. She has had 155 cases on board, and lost 17. She put into Kingston to land 85 of her sick.

A communication was received from the Mayor by the Board of Aldermen, last evening, containing charges against Charles Devlin, and submitting reasons why the Board should concur in his removal from the office of Street Commissioner. The Corporation Counsel sent in a communication to the effect that, in his opinion, there was no power to remove the head of a department, except for cause; and that to accomplish that required a two-third vote. He also considered it unfair to remove any man without a hearing. The communications were referred to the Special Committee having the subject-matter under consideration, and that Committee was instructed to report on Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. The proceedings were not of general interest. Some discussion arose in reference to the affairs of Hose Company No. 16, which ended in the Board concurring with the action of the Board of Aldermen, who had reversed the decision of the Fire Commissioners in their action as to disbanding that company.

Dr. Chapin lectured last evening in Mozart Hall on "Woman and Her Work," in aid of the Shirt-sewers' Union. He claimed for woman the right to be educated according to the extent of her capacity, and the right to do whatever her education fits her to do. The audience was large, and the lecturer was frequently applauded.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quoted ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. lower for Cotton, of which 1,000 bales found buyers. Breadstuffs and Provisions were more sought after, and prices of the leading articles favored factors. Rice was in better request at full rates. Groceries, Naval Stores and Hides exhibited no important change. Freights continued depressed.

The Position of France.

If we believed the relations of France with England and with Europe to be absolutely dependent upon the tone of the leading journals on either side of the Channel, we should regard the definite rupture of the Anglo-French alliance as a near impending certainty, and the outbreak of a great European war as a crisis close at hand. For while the London leaders teem from day to day with the severest and most sarcastic comments upon the conduct of the Imperial Government and the characters of the men who compose it; the writers for the Parisian press seem to be eagerly availing themselves of the unusual opportunity now afforded them for uttering their own minds, to pour forth a steady stream of ill-concealed hostility and of poignant invective upon the "selfish islanders," who, after making their own profit out of the alliance, are now seeking to shirk its obligations. The most temperate of the French journalists cannot deny themselves the satisfaction of reminding England of all and more than all the services rendered to her during the Russian war by Lord Palmerston's Imperial friend, and they do this in a way not at all calculated to soothe the irritation and to propitiate the good will of a proud and powerful people. The simple organs of the Emperor are content to reproduce the airs of "injured innocence" and grave regret which made the Emperor's own pamphlet on "Napoleon III. and England" so ingeniously provoking and so hypocritically exasperating. And the extreme partisans of reactionary revolution, like the clerical *Univers*, which masks a savage hatred of all but the ancient *régime* in Church and State, under a convenient disguise of acquiescence in the dynasty of the Bonapartes, can scarcely conceal their passionate desire of a collision from which they hope all manner of delightful things—the ruin of Protestant and liberal England; the overthrow of the democratic and military Empire; the restoration of the exiled royal house, and a new Jubilee at Rome. In weighing the absolute value of all these Parisian demonstrations, it is necessary for us to bear always in mind the cardinal fact, that Anglophobia is at this moment in France almost the only safe vent for the passions of all parties, and that in abusing England they are all endeavoring, with various objects, as with various degrees of tact and of success, to attack the Emperor.

The English Press, on the other hand, is also pervaded by inspirations of party less acrid and vehement, but not less real than those which secretly inflame the thoughts and fancies of their Gallic cotemporaries. While the few and by no means authentic organs of the actual Ministry are as zealous as ever the organs of its predecessors were, in laudation of the Napoleonic genius and good faith, the opponents of the Derby Government are doing their utmost to make the nation believe its honor and its safety imperiled by the scandalously conciliatory conduct of the Cabinet towards an insincere ally, now become an open and insolent rival. The ties by which England and France were only a year ago so loudly proclaimed to be united for the enduring good of the race, and the permanent peace of nations, are now contemptuously stigmatized as a "diplomatic liaison." All this bandying of foul words cannot of course go on without doing great mischief; but the explosive results of this mischief, as we have already taken occasion to show, are decidedly prospective and contingent upon events beyond the sphere of journalism. The English people, however thoroughly alienated from France they may become, will hardly push the Emperor into a war, nor do we believe that a war with England is contemplated by Napoleon as a direct end of his policy. The de Mornys may urge it upon him, but no counsel will ever determine him to risk it, with all its fearful chances, domestic and foreign, until those chances shall be overshadowed by others greater and more immediate. The financial position of the Empire, however closely it may be kept veiled from foreign scrutiny, must now be steadfastly and carefully watched by all who would anticipate the possible advance of so tremendous an evil as a conflict between the Western Powers. And the latest intelligence of that position is, we are sorry to say, by no means satisfactory. The trade accounts from the departments are decidedly unfavorable; the shipping interest is suffering, no doubt, mainly from the blows inflicted by the crisis upon the foreign States with which France is connected by her maritime commerce, and particularly from the paralysis of affairs in North Germany and the Baltic countries; the railway traffic is everywhere falling off; the activity of Paris has noticeably diminished from the last year, and in no one direction do we discern any mitigating features of the situation, excepting in the very important quarter of agriculture. The weather continues excellent for the crops, and the price of breadstuffs declining.

The Bourse, it is true, manifests "considerable firmness," and the funds have risen to the highest point attained by them in some time past. But this, so far from being a symptom of health and promise, strikes us as an indication more pregnant with concern than with comfort; for it comes to us accompanied with an intimation that the Emperor had just been conferring with the leading financiers of Paris on the best means of reviving public confidence, and reëstablishing the industry of France; and this intimation recalls unpleasant reminiscences of the expedients by which, on other occasions, the Emperor and his financial counselors have attempted to manufacture prosperity. The history of the reduction of the French five-per-cents. is full of instruction on this head. The French five-per-cent. funds were regarded in France, during the whole time of their existence, as a kind of financial guarantee of the national immortality. Between the years 1789 and 1798, the revolutionary France of the Republic financiered the greater part of the national debt out of the world, by converting it into *assignats* of no describable value. Two-thirds of the obligations contracted under the *ancien régime* were in this way annihilated, and the remainder put upon the new books of the State as a loan bearing 5 *per cent.* interest. This debt was respected under all the successive governments which followed the first Republic; and although Louis Philippe desired to convert it into 4 per cents., he was deterred from doing so by political considerations. In the Spring of 1852 Napoleon determined to bring the five-per-cents down, as a dazzling proof of the stability and prosperity of his rule. He paved the way by persuading the Bank of France to lower its rate of discount, and having thus generated a vague impression that money was easy and the times propitious, as indeed they were, he proceeded by an imperial decree to abolish the five-per-cents—the holders to be reimbursed at par, or inscribed upon the *grand Livre* for the new four-and-a-half per cents, at their option. The measure produced a perfect panic. All the departments poured in their stock upon the Paris Bourse, and the trade began to go down at an alarming rate. Napoleon, thereupon, sent for the "eminent financiers," and succeeded in persuading them to "bull" the Government stock immediately and at any cost, the expenses of the operation to be defrayed by the Treasury. The thing was done, and effectually done in a very few days, but the cost of this imperial manœuvre was calmly transferred to the national debt, and now stands on the books of the State, paying *three per cent.* interest to the financiering coadjutors of the Emperor.

With such an example in the past, we may perhaps be excused for questioning the barometrical value of the French Bourse, as an indication of the real state of France in times like the present. The condition of affairs in the Empire is unquestionably gloomy, not, indeed, when we consider the actual resources and prospects of the French people themselves, whose wealth and whose productive capacity have enormously increased under the present reign, but in view of the necessities impending over the Imperial Government, and which must be met within the limits of a system of taxation equally rigid in outline, and factitious in principle. We see it stated, indeed, that the question of a move towards a reform of the tariff has been mooted at the Tuileries. The serious discussion of such a question resulting in practical measures of relief, would offer infinitely better guarantees for the recovery of the Imperial Treasury, and consequently for the peace of the world, than all the conferences imaginable with bankers, speculators, and operators at the Exchange.

The Kansas Committee.

Speaker Orr, contrary to our expectations, and in striking contrast to his former action, has appointed a fair and a good Committee of Conference on the Kansas question. Mr. English, as the mover of the resolution, was entitled to the Chairmanship of the Committee; Messrs. Stephens and Howard, his associates, are among the ablest, most prominent and firmest representatives of the two parties into which the House is divided on the Kansas issue. The majority of the Committee is very properly composed of opponents of the Lecompton Constitution, and in this it truly represents the House.

We have very little doubt that the result of this Conference will be the adoption of the Senate bill so amended as to require the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people of Kansas. We do not believe that a majority of the House Committee will ever agree to any other terms, or that the House would sustain them if they should. The submission of the Constitution to the popular vote, is and must remain a *sine qua non* with all those who have voted for the Crittenden amendment. It involves a principle from which they cannot possibly recede without personal dishonor and political ruin.

The Democratic Party, on the other hand, has really nothing to lose by the defeat of the Administration policy of forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas. If that policy should succeed, they might find two Free-Soil Senators from Kansas at Washington before the close of the present session. By postponing the admission they at least postpone this event; and as they affect to doubt the Free-State ascendency in Kansas, they will gain another chance to try their strength at the polls. If they are sincere in desiring to end the Kansas agitation, they will not refuse to adopt the Crittenden amendment, after they find it impossible to pass the bill without it.

The Labor Question in the Slave States.—The German population of St. Louis have contributed very largely to the discussion of the economical relations of Slavery, which is now producing its legitimate fruits in the free-labor victories of Missouri. Wherever that class of our foreign population settle, the same results will follow. Unlike the Irish, the Germans are not content to acquiesce in whatever social institutions they find around them. Naturally of a speculative turn of mind, and disposed by character as well as by experience to dislike Slavery in all its forms, they will discuss it wherever they are:—and discussion is certain to end in a public conviction of its impolicy and its ruinous effects upon the society in which it exists.

The Germans of Texas, as our readers already know, are the open and zealous advocates of Free Labor, and they are already so strong as to leave little doubt that, whenever a new State shall be formed in Western Texas, it will be a Free State. In Baltimore a German paper, called the Baltimore *Decker*, opposes Slavery, and even from New-Orleans we receive the *Deutsche Zeitung*, a daily journal, which warmly commends Senator Seward's speech on the Kansas controversy, and espouses the views which it presents. It commends the spech as having strongly and boldly set forth the position and principles of the North, without either insulting or offending the South, and predicts that the struggle will be carried to a conclusion satisfactory to both sections, if the ablest and best men in both sections will come forward candidly and fairly to its discussion.

Street-Sweeping.—The inefficiency of our City Government is giving rise to voluntary associations among our citizens for the purpose of performing the duties of our municipal functionaries. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid every year for street-cleaning; but as the streets are not cleaned, and as even Broadway, when left to the City, was utterly neglected, an association has been formed which has that street swept every night between 12 and 4, by Smith's street-sweeping machines. The result has been so satisfactory that they propose to extend their operations and have the side streets swept also, for a distance of one block from Broadway. It is disgraceful to the City that even the simplest duties cannot be performed by the City Government. Peculation and swindling seem to have become so thoroughly inwoven into all the operations of our public authorities that everything like efficiency in their operations is destroyed.

The City Government—A Direct Issue.

Mayor Tiemann, during a recess of the Common Council, suspended Charles Devlin from the office of Street Commissioner, and asked the assent of the Board of Aldermen to his removal. By the distinct and explicit language of the Charter he has this power, provided the removal is *for cause*:—and in a message sent to the Common Council last night he states the "causes" which have led him to take this action. Those causes are that Mr. Devlin, as contractor and as Street Commissioner, has swindled the City out of large sums of money by a systematic course of forgery and of fraud:—that figures have been altered in contracts, that large sums have been claimed and paid for work which was never done,—that certain records of the office, in which he had a personal interest, have been mutilated and destroyed, and that the whole course of his conduct, personal and official, proves conclusively that he is utterly dishonest and unfit to have charge of any department of public affairs. Proof of all these heavy charges, the Mayor finds in the public records and in the proceedings of the Courts. Devlin has been called on to explain or refute them, but has failed to do so,—and the Mayor very truly says it is impossible to believe him innocent of them.

These are the "causes" for which Mayor Tiemann asks the assent of the Board of Aldermen to his removal from office. The Counsel to the Corporation has sent a long legal document to that body, endeavoring to show that they have not the *power* to remove Devlin from office. The whole paper is a special plea, technical and narrow, and even upon these grounds utterly inconclusive. Mr. Busteed attempts to reinforce it by a rhetorical dissertation upon the danger of arbitrary power. The Charter took into consideration, what he seems utterly to ignore, the still greater danger of placing swindlers and robbers in charge of the public treasury.

The Board of Aldermen have a serious and weighty responsibility devolved upon them. The issue is very plain and simple. If official records tell the truth, Devlin is utterly unfit to be in charge of the Street Department, or any other branch of the City Government. He was appointed by Mayor Wood, and it was afterwards proved that he had "lent" him money;—whether the appointment and the loan had any connection, the public can judge. But he has never been elected by the people, and his conduct in office has thrown increased suspicion upon his mode of obtaining it. The public interest imperatively demands that this office, one of the most important in the City, should be in honest hands,—that the Street Commissioner should have the confidence of the public, and that Mayor Tiemann should be sustained in his endeavor to protect the City Treasury against the open and shameless robberies to which it has hitherto been exposed. The Board of Aldermen have the matter in their own hands. *They* are on trial quite as much as Mr. Devlin. We shall not believe, until compelled to do so, that they will prove so regardless of their own reputation, and so reckless of the public interest, as to keep this man in office against the evidence of his rascalities, contained in official records, and against the wish of every upright and candid man in the community.

Striking Disclosures—A Newspaper Quarrel.—How little the world knows of its truly great men! How seldom it recognizes the real authors of the great events which engross public attention, and perhaps decide the fate of nations! Our law reports, yesterday, lifted one corner of the veil and gave the public a peep into the internal economies of one of our leading organs of public opinion. Jobson—poor Jobson—David Wemyss Jobson—famous for many things, but especially famous for his great contest with Lola Montez, and for having got the worst of that unequal encounter—turns out to have been one of the leading writers and active editors of our enterprizing, but somewhat dilapidated neighbor—the *Herald*. While the world was thinking of him as a mere adventurer, in pursuit of damages and other money under considerable difficulties, he was really inditing those remarkable productions upon society, manners, finances, &c., &c., which have, for the past few months, enlivened the columns of our great cotemporary. He it was who gave that sparkling description of Mr. Litchfield's country seat, with minute descriptions of its out-houses and crockery, which refreshed the town not long ago. His was the pen which told tales of Sickles, and pilloried that brilliant young statesman and rising member of the bar. It was Jobson who ridiculed "Yellow Scratch," as he facetiously denominated a distinguished lawyer—who puffed Miss Cushman from time to time at the moderate charge of five dollars each, and gave graphic sketches of life and Society, which he had never seen, in Fifth-avenue.

But this is not all, nor the worst of the revelation. For all these services poor Bennett refuses to pay the illustrious and the serviceable Jobson; and Jobson has been compelled to apply to the Marine Court for redress of his wrongs. Poor Bennett says the articles which Jobson wrote were "false and malicious, and defamatory of the citizens of this State and others." Of course they were. They were written expressly for the *Herald*, at poor Bennett's express desire and after *fifteen* personal consultations, for which Jobson charges the very moderate and reasonable sum of $150. How could they be anything else than "false, malicious and defamatory?" We fear this defence will not avail. Nor will that offset for advertising be more effectual. Those advertisements were attacks upon the Times, which poor Bennett was afraid to publish editorially lest he should bring that "obscure and ignorant" paper into public notice. But Jobson will undoubtedly be able to prove that Bennett inserted them gratuitously, partly to fill up his advertising columns and make a show, and partly out of his superabundant love for the Times establishment.

We are afraid it will go hard with our ancient neighbor. He must miss the fresh and piquant pen of Jobson. So serviceable and characteristic a writer cannot be dropped without impairing the value of the journal he has done so much to build up. We advise our neighbor to settle this little account and reinstate Jobson in his old position. The amount is small and money is easy; but such talent, so peculiar, and so admirably adapted to the *Herald's* wants, is not to be had every day.

Effect of Lecompton on the South and the Administration.—The New-Orleans *Bee* in an article which we copy to-day, takes a melancholy view of the policy of the Administration. "Truly," says the *Bee*, "the Kansas measure has proved a disastrous blow to the South." Our New-Orleans contemporary is altogether too gloomy. If "the South" seeks no more than is fair and right she need not regard the upshot of Mr. Buchanan's unwise policy as in any respect disastrous to her interests. That it has resulted in "hopelessly dividing" the Democratic Party would appear to be true; and that its effect will be to place nearly all the Free States in opposition to the Administration, the *Bee* has some grounds for apprehending. But these events are not necessarily injurious to the South. The adversities of that section, according to the *Bee's* own showing, proceed from the leading Democratic measure.

The *Bee*, in view of the inevitable preponderance of the Free States, mournfully asks whether the South, taking time by the forelock, shall at once secede or "remain in the Union" long enough to test the conduct of the North after the South shall be "in a certain and absolute minority." If that journal will permit us to suggest, we would recommend the latter course. Give the North a trial. Perchance it will prove not altogether so intolerable as the *Bee* may fancy. Sections and parties cannot be safely judged by the intemperate expressions of ultra men. By disregarding this rule injustice has been often done to the South, and it is worth while for our Southern brethren to consider whether the North may not have also suffered in the same way. Disunion is a bold and harsh remedy. The aching member should be very sure that the disease is serious before it resolves on its own amputation.

Benefits of Advertising.—Readers of the Times may remember the letter from Wm. H. Carr, of "Eagel Grove, Franklin County, Ky.," published in October last, and advertising for a wife. He wanted "A lady of a Bout 30 years old and one that Bairs a good caricter—Round faise and meadiam mouth with thin lips that will always cover her teeth (that is when her mouth is shut) she must Bee toleraBly well Educated and Industruss and not to way less than 130 nor more than 150 lbs."—We learn that Mr. Carr received *one hundred and one* applications in reply to this epistle: but the fortunate lady was the Widow Briggs, of Columbus, Ohio,—who at once opened a correspondence with Mr. Carr, which led to a visit from him, and culminated in the following, which we find in the Columbus (O.) *Gazette*:

Married—April 1, by the Rev. L. Tapt, at the residence of the bride, Mr. Wm. H. Carr, of Eagle Grove, Ky., and Mrs. A. P. Briggs, of this city.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—One of those elegant, sparkling little pieces for which this house used to be famous, was revived here last night in a perfectly admirable way, and with entire success. In the comedy of "Spring and Autumn," Mr. Wallack, Sen., has usually sustained the principal part—*Rattle*; lately, however, Mr. Chas. Mathews has played it; and, the charm being broken, Mr. Lester—who by legitimate descent may be said to be entitled to the character—made it his own last night. The story of the play is simply that of a Guardsman who marries for money, and surrenders his freedom as the consideration. Where and in what way he recovers the lost boon is described by the dramatist, and the description is well written and thoroughly amusing. There are prominent characters for Mr. Lester, Mr. Blake, Mr. Gresvenor, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. Allen. What play could be stupid with such a cast?

The comedietta is a very good one. Mr. Lester elicits all the sympathies of the young ladies in the house, and from the first scene is looked on as a blessed martyr. It is folly to make comparisons in a character of this kind. When you see Mr. Lester in it you do not want to see anything better. Mrs. Hoey, stylish, dashing and beautiful, was a splendid widow. Mrs. Allen a lovely *Clara*; the others, excellent. We should be glad to see Mrs. Vernon and Mr. Blake more frequently in pieces of this kind.

The dresses are extravagantly good and the furniture and scenery complete. The comedy was received with great favor and appreciation, and will doubtless be repeated.

Broadway Theatre.—A new play by Mr. Marston, the author of the "Patrician's Daughter," will be produced here to-night. It is called "Philip of France," and Mr. and Mrs. Waller sustain the principal *rôles*.

Methodist East Conference.

The Methodist East Conference held its second session yesterday, at the Mariners' Church, in Hubert-street. Rev. Dr. Clark, of Middletown, led the religious services, and Bishop Baker presided.

The session was mainly occupied in the examination of the characters of the Elders of the Conference. As the name of each is called he retires, and the presiding Elder of his District speaks for the person under examination. The New-York District is represented by Rev. Mr. Norris. Great revivals and a considerable increase in the membership were reported as in progress in the stations of the New-York District. The Elders all passed muster. The presiding Elders are as follows: Brooklyn—Rev. Buel Goodsell; Bridgeport and New-Haven—Revs. Edwin E. Griswold and Albert Nash. A great revival is reported as prevailing in these Districts.

The Committee on Temperance made a report, which was adopted. It regarded the temperance cause as a great moral reform, and they had long regretted that opposing influences had retarded the movement, and at times seemed to threaten the existence of the reform; but great reliance was placed upon the late gracious outpouring of the spirit of God that under it the cause of Temperance would receive a new impulse. It declared it the duty of church members to labor for and encourage its promotion. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That while we rejoice and give thanks to God for the marked displays of mercy, and for the salvation of so many in our midst, we regard it as our duty to labor and encourage others in the cause of temperance.

The various Committees were announced.

The names of those who are on trial were called, and the following Elders were announced as elected and ordained during the year: Wm. H. Bosh, A. V. R. Abbott and P. D. Littlewood; Thomas Stephenson and Willian Ross.

The names of the supernumerary and superannuated preachers were called, and their characters passed.

Statements from the Methodist Book Concerns in Cincinnati and New-York were made, showing their resources to be about $700,000. The profits during the past year were $63,299 38, deducting 33 per cent. for bad debts.

The corporators of the Middletown University stated its resources to be about $200,000, with an indebtedness of $18,000.

Adjourned to 8½ o'clock this (Friday) morning.

☞ The town of Haverstraw, Rockland Co., has elected W. R. Knapp (Anti-Lecompton American) Supervisor, by 120 majority. The whole ticket was successful.

City Items.

The Forrester.—There was another caucus of the "Forrester" or Wood branch of the Tammany Society last evening at the Mercer-street House. Jesse Wear presided. Speeches were made by Ex-Mayor Wood, Police Justice Brownell, Col. Ireland, Chas. A. May, Wm. B. Atkins and Col. J. M. Thorner. The Committee on Organization made a lengthy report. A resolution of adherence to the General Government and to the national policy of President Buchanan was adopted. The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the ticket that we frame shall be composed of brothers of well-known integrity and ability, who will have a regard to the general welfare of the entire Democratic Party, knows not to favor any faction or clique, but who will endeavor to restore harmony to the Democratic ranks and Tammany Society, to the purposes for which it was organized.

The following Committee of thirteen was appointed to report at the next meeting (on Saturday night) the names of thirteen members of the Tammany Society as candidates for Sachems, subject to the approval of the meeting:

A. S. Vosburg, Thos. J. Barr, Chas. A. Van Zandt, Thos. H. Farron, Chas. Meeks, Jr., Thos. Charlock, Wm. B. Aitkins, John M. Minerve, Daniel Witter, John Murphy, Edward Witheral, George Gordon, Ogden Dormington.

Fair Play for Woman.—Mr. Curtis has consented to repeat his lecture before the Staten Island Historical Society, of which he is a member, at the North Baptist Church, Port Richmond, this evening. He delivered it to a very happy audience last evening in Brooklyn.

New Counterfeit.—Counterfeit ones on the Chemung Bank, Elmira, made their appearance in the City yesterday morning. The Police and storekeepers have been put on their guard.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood baptised nearly 30 persons in his church last Sabbath. Thirty persons have been added to the Carmine-street (the Rev. Mr. Hastings' church, on profession. Twenty-four were admitted last Sabbath to Dr. Prentiss' church, Mercer-street, on profession. The John-street Daily Prayer Meeting continues full. The afternoon Prayer Meeting on Broadway, near Wall-street, is still well attended.

There is a prospect of a "Eleventh-avenue railroad." The Hudson River Railroad Company are willing, it is said, to discontinue steam on the avenue, if the City will permit them to run small two-horse cars from Chambers-street to Fifty-ninth-street, and the Committee of the Common Council think that the residents on the line of that avenue will readily assent to this compromise.

There was no meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday on account of the absence of Messrs. Bowen and Stranahan, who are at Albany, perhaps looking after that added item of the tax levy, which provides for the payment of the Commissioner's counsel fees.

The members of the last Common Council are to be paid after all for their services during the year 1857, at the rate of $280. For the good they did, that is dog-cheap for the evil, the same sum to each taxpayer might be some fair remuneration.

The funeral of the Hon. Thos. R. Whitney was attended yesterday afternoon. The members of the Order of United Americans, in large force, followed the hearse to Greenwood,

The Orsini and Pierri sympathizers held another meeting last evening, and considered further the arrangements for their contemplated demonstration on Thursday next.

Dr. Doremus last night delivered the sixth of his lectures upon the connection of Astronomy and the Science of the Bible.

The Crystal Palace Fete—Another Coming.

The Crystal Palace Soirée Committee are busily engaged settling up the affairs of the late *Fête*. There being some five hundred different accounts to square the labor has necessarily been somewhat slow. The money received for tickets at the door, on the night of the Ball, was $2,453 81. The Committee at present have in about $4,000. The whole number of tickets received at the door was 6,361, of which 4,801 admitted two each; 864 were ladies' tickets, admitting one each; and 696 complimentary, admitting one, two, and three each. Most of the articles left at the Palace had been taken away by their owners. The Committee express their gratification at the manner in which the owners of the articles have acted throughout. One lady in Brooklyn, who carried away a very valuable cloak, the only article she could obtain at the time, called yesterday and exchanged it for her own shawl, which was comparatively valueless. Several cases of this kind have occurred, showing, as the Managers say, that there was a very honest sort of people at the *Fête*, after all. But one exception was mentioned of an opposite character. The keeper of an intelligence office carried away a valuable overcoat, and was traced by a business card which was found in the pocket of a poor coat he left behind. As the Police called on him for the coat, which they found in his possession, he—"was just coming over to the Committee's office with it."

Nothing now of much value remains to be claimed except a dozen overcoats, some of them very good, and some shawls. Not discouraged at the untoward events at the close of the former *fête*, the Committee are already arranging to get up a May festival, to continue a week, and wholly outdo the former one in its appointments. One of the friends of the Committee, a gentleman of large means, has engaged to furnish $3,000 worth of evergreens and flowers for the occasion. A hundred fountains with basins containing gold and silver fishes, and all the canaries and other singing birds on sale in the City are to be brought into requisition. Rustic cottages, rural bridges, windmills on artificial eminences; watermills in valleys; the largest trees that can be got into the Palace; scenery painted from nature; real cascades over real rocks, everything in fact that is practicable will be attempted to make the Palace the centre of attraction during the anniversary week.

Burglars—How Caught and How Treated.

It appears from the following facts, that it is less difficult to catch a thief in this City than to punish him. Some time in October last, a room and trunks in the New-York Hotel were broken open and a quantity of jewelry stolen belonging to Mr. Thurston, of Charleston. In the month of December, at the same hotel, the room of Mr. Riggs, of Baltimore, was entered, and bracelets and other property stolen; and in January the room of Dr. Steinberger, of California, was broken open and a set of cameo studs and a diamond pin taken. The burglaries and thefts were so frequent and so successful, that Mr. Cranston, the proprietor, thought it time to apply to Capt. Dilks, of the Fifteenth Ward, for a detective, who detailed officer Wilson for the service. After watching in vain more than a month, on or about the 10th of February, a suspicious looking person entered the hotel in the morning and took a seat beside the officer on a settee in the hall. Presently another individual came in and took a seat opposite. There was no communication, by word between the two, but the officer detected "a knowing look" exchanged, and when they left the hotel, followed them to a cigar-store in the Fourth-avenue, near Astor-place. On entering the store the suspicious parties were not to be found; but the Dutchman, who kept it, said they had gone out in the yard. Soon one of them entered the shop, when Wilson secured him, and handed him over to a friend, an ex-policeman, who had accompanied him in the pursuit. He then went into the yard, to arrest the other party, who jumped over the fence and ran off, but was caught, brought back, and both were locked up in the Station-house. On searching the yard, a complete set of skeleton keys, jimmies, and burglars' tools were found. Mr. Cranston called at the Station-house and questioned the parties, who stoutly asserted their innocence. At last one of them stated that he was respectably connected and could give a reference to respectable people, but refused to give his name. On being confronted by the persons he had named, he was recognized as a young man of respectable family, whose father was dead, but whose mother and wife were living together in East Broadway. The officer and Mr. Cranston called at the house and broke the unpleasant intelligence to the wife, who proclaimed her innocence and his, in the most resolute manner. But on searching the room, *nearly all the stolen property was found in her possession*, with a watch in her pocket that had been stolen from a Philadelphia hotel a year or two ago, also a locket stolen in Philadelphia, and property stolen from the Metropolitan Hotel in this City. All the jewelry was taken possession of by the Police, and advertised by the Property Clerk. The watch proved to belong to the daughter of an ex-member of Congress from Tennessee, and was identified by her name having been scratched with the point of a knife on the inside case. Only one of the parties was held to bail by Justice Kelly, in the sum of $2,000.

And now for the sequel—the moral of the story. The time for trial has come, the witnesses are on hand, but the thief *non invenus est*! And thus our rogues go unwhipt of justice! Would not a dose of blue pills, made of lead, and promptly administered, be a better remedy for burglaries than the mercenary "justice" of the Court of Sessions?

MUNICIPAL.

CHARGES AGAINST CHARLES DEVLIN.

WHY THE MAYOR SUSPENDS HIM.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The first matter of interest presented was the following message from the Mayor, in relation to the removal of Chas. Devlin from the office of Street Commissioner:

MAYOR TIEMANN'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: During the recess of the Common Council I suspended Charles Devlin from the office of Street Commissioner for the following causes, which, in compliance with the provisions of the 21st section of the City Charter, I now communicate to you.

As I have already asked the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen to the removal of Mr. Devlin as Street Commissioner, it may not be necessary to act upon these causes.

They have satisfied me, and they must you, that it is impossible, with self-respect, or any regard to the responsibilities imposed upon us, to retain Charles Devlin in his office, as head of the Street Department.

As explanatory of the charges, I state the following facts, some or all of which are already known:

That Charles Devlin was, on the 12th day of June, 1857, a large contractor with the Corporation, and largely interested in contracts.

That the Bowery Bank held many of these contracts as security for advances made or to be made to him; and that the bank from time to time, before and after June 12, received both warrants and bonds on such contracts, and warrants and bonds for pretended contracts of said Devlin, which, or a large part of which, were handed over to said Devlin.

That John Fitzpatrick had been for many years, and still is, the intimate associate and friend of said Devlin, employed by him in the matter of his contracts or otherwise.

That on or about the 12th day of June, 1857, said Devlin assigned in writing his said contracts to said John Fitzpatrick, who still claims them as such assignee.

That John Branigan has been for many years a clerk for, or otherwise in the employment of, said Charles Devlin. After said assignments to Fitzpatrick by said Devlin, John Branigan was made the attorney for said Fitzpatrick by a written power. He also made many of the collections on the contracts and pretended contracts of Devlin for the Bowery Bank, producing on such occasions a special authority by letter from Enoch Dean, President of the Bank.

That Charles Devlin was appointed to the office of Street Commissioner on or about the 15th day of June, 1857—Joseph S. Taylor, the former Street Commissioner, having died on the 9th day of June then instant.

That J. B. Smith had been for a considerable period, until the discovery of the transactions hereinafter named, a clerk in the office of the Comptroller, and the only person in that office by whose aid the frauds named could have been easily accomplished.

FIRST.

On Feb. 25, 1857, a warrant upon the Chamberlain was drawn in the handwriting of said J. B. Smith, purporting to be for curb and gutter on Thirty-sixth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the sum of $3,742 56, in favor of Henry Bigelow, assignee.

On the back of the warrant, in the handwriting of the said Smith, are the words "This may be paid to the order of Chas. Devlin," signed A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, and indorsed Chas. Devlin, assignee, in the handwriting of said Devlin. This warrant was deposited by Devlin to his credit in the Bowery Bank, and was paid by the Chamberlain.

An inspection of the books and documents in the Comptroller's and Street Commissioner's office shows that there was no contract or work on Thirty-sixth-street, between the avenues aforesaid, with which Henry Bigelow, as assignee or otherwise, or Charles Devlin, as assignee or otherwise, had any connection.

Upon inquiry, it is ascertained that Henry Bigelow named in the warrant, had no connection therewith; that he did not procure it, nor at any time have the same in his possession; that he never indorsed it, nor delivered it to said Devlin; and there can be no doubt that said warrant was procured by Devlin, through the agency of the said J. B. Smith, fraudulently, and with full knowledge that no contract existed for the work named, and that nothing was due whatsoever to said Bigelow, or to himself, upon the account pretended.

SECOND.

On the 16th day of March, 1857, a warrant upon the Chamberlain was drawn in the handwriting of the said J. B. Smith, purporting to be on account, for the curb and gutter of Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, for the sum of $2,216 18, in favor of said Charles Devlin, and is indorsed by said Charles Devlin in his handwriting. This warrant was deposited by said Devlin to his credit in the Bowery Bank, and was paid by the Chamberlain.

There was no contract whatever upon which this money, or any part of it, was payable; and there is no entry in any book in the Comptroller's office on the subject, except in the check-book, and a book called the audit book, which is a journal into which entries are carried from the check-book. Both such entries are in the handwriting of said J. B. Smith. The entry in the audit-book has a check mark, and also the figures 29, in the handwriting of said J. B. Smith, which indicate that the entry was posted to page 29 of the ledger.

An examination of the ledger shows no such account at that page or any other.

Nothing can be more conclusive than these facts. The money was obtained without the slightest right to it, and the warrant was drawn to Devlin's own order, and was indorsed by him.

THIRD.

On the 8th of October, 1857, a warrant was drawn upon the Chamberlain, in the handwriting of the said J. B. Smith, purporting to be for the balance due for the construction of a sewer on Thirty-eighth-street, for the sum of $354 30. In favor of the Bowery Bank, assignee. Said warrant was indorsed, "Pay Charles Devlin, Esq., or order, Enoch Dean, Pst.," and by Charles Devlin, in his handwriting. This warrant was paid by the Chamberlain.

At the same time that this warrant was issued, there was obtained from the Comptroller's office upon the same pretended claim for money due for said sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, an assessment bond for $2,400. In the margin of the book from which said warrant was taken it appears in the hand-writing of said Smith that the pretended sewer was between Second and Third avenues. The only sewer in that locality was completed and paid for as early as 1854—the contractor being J. Lynch. And neither the Bowery Bank nor Charles Devlin had any interest therein; nor had said Bowery Bank, or said Chas. Devlin, either as assignee or otherwise, in October, 1857, or at any other time, any interest in any contract for a sewer in any part of Thirty-eighth-street, or in any money to be paid thereon.

FOURTH.

On Oct. 9, 1857, a warrant was drawn upon the Chamberlain in the handwriting of the said J. B. Smith, purporting to be for the balance due for regulating Forty-second street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, in favor of the Bowery Bank, assignee. It is indorsed with the words, "Pay Charles Devlin, Esq., or order. Enoch Dean, Pst.," and with the name of Charles Devlin in his handwriting. This warrant was paid by the Chamberlain.

At the same time that this warrant was obtained there was delivered to John Branigan, who also obtained the warrant, an assessment bond for $4,800, executed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and payable to the Bowery Bank or order. This bond was given ostensibly for the same account as the said last-mentioned warrant, and it is believed was delivered by said Branigan, or said Dean, to said Charles Devlin.

The original contract for the work last aforesaid, namely, the regulation of Forty-second-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Hudson River, was made with J. B. Morrell, and came to W. A. Cummings as assignee. Said Cummings assigned said contract to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and on the 27th day of February, 1857, the balance due thereon, namely, the sum of $7,009, was paid to the said Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

Neither Charles Devlin nor the Bowery Bank ever had anything to do with that contract, as assignee or otherwise, and never had any right to any money due thereon. They certainly had no right to such money after the payment in full as aforesaid.

FIFTH.

On Oct. 9, 1857, a warrant was drawn on the Chamberlain, in the handwriting of the said J. B. Smith, purporting to be for the balance due for work on Seventy-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, for the sum of $693 66, in favor of C. C. Ellis. Said warrant is indorsed with the words, "C. C. Ellis, per C. Devlin, Assignee," in the handwriting of Charles Devlin. The words are then stricken through with a pen, and the indorsement C. C. Ellis is written above them. Below is the indorsement Charles Devlin, in his handwriting. This warrant was paid by the Chamberlain.

At the date last mentioned—namely, Oct. 9, 1857—no contract existed with C. C. Ellis for any work on Seventy-eighth-street, between the Third and Fifth avenues, or otherwise. There had been a contract with him for that work, but he had been paid in full on the 16th day of February, 1857.

At the same time that the said warrant was issued, an assessment bond was also issued ostensibly for the same account last aforesaid, for the sum of $3,300. No receipt can be found for either the warrant or the bond.

SIXTH.

On Oct. 19, 1857, a warran was drawn in the handwriting of the said J. B. Smith, purporting to be for amount collected for a sewer in Fortieth-street, for the sum of $2,146 65, in favor of the Bowery Bank. The warrant is indorsed with the words "Bowery Bank. Enoch Dean, President," in ink, and in pencil with the letters "Wm. D. S. & Co." It has been ascertained that Charles Devlin received this warrant and obtained the money upon it. The warrant was afterwards paid by the Chamberlain.

There was in October last no sewer constructing in Fortieth-street, and no contract therefor, in which the Bowery Bank as assignee or otherwise, or Charles Devlin as assignee, or otherwise, had any interest, or with which they or either of them had any connection; and neither the Bowery Bank nor Charles Devlin had any right or claim to said warrant, or the money obtained on it or any part of it.

On the 11th day of November, 1857, a warrant upon the Chamberlain was drawn in the handwriting of said J. B. Smith, purporting to be on account, for the curb and gutter of Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, for the sum of $2,216 18, in favor of said Charles Devlin, and is indorsed by said Charles Devlin in his handwriting. This warrant was deposited by said Devlin to his credit in the Bowery Bank, and was paid by the Chamberlain.

There was no contract whatever upon which this money, or any part of it, was payable; and there is no entry in any book in the Comptroller's office on the subject, except in the check-book, and a book called the audit book, which is a journal into which entries are carried from the check-book. Both such entries are in the handwriting of said J. B. Smith. The entry in the audit-book has a check mark, and also the figures 29, in the handwriting of said J. B. Smith, which indicate that the entry was posted to page 29 of the ledger.

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The original contract for the work last aforesaid, namely, the regulation of Forty-second-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Hudson River, was made with J. B. Morrell, and came to W. A. Cummings as assignee. Said Cummings assigned said contract to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and on the 27th day of February, 1857, the balance due thereon, namely, the sum of $7,009, was paid to the said Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

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There was in October last no sewer constructing in Fortieth-street, and no contract therefor, in which the Bowery Bank as assignee or otherwise, or Charles Devlin as assignee, or otherwise, had any interest, or with which they or either of them had any connection; and neither the Bowery Bank nor Charles Devlin had any right or claim to said warrant, or the money obtained on it or any part of it.

On the 11th day of November, 1857, a warrant upon the Chamberlain was drawn in the handwriting of said J. B. Smith, purporting to be for account collected for construction of sewers on Forty-fourth-street, for the sum of $5,790 91, in favor of John Fitzpatrick, and certified underneath the indorsement of Fitzpatrick's name, "Correct, Charles Devlin," in his handwriting. This warrant was deposited by Devlin to his credit in the Broadway Bank, on the 14th day of November, and was paid by the Chamberlain.

An inspection of the books and documents in the Comptroller's and Street Commissioner's Offices, shows that the original contracts for sewers on Forty-fourth-street were entered into with other persons, who performed the work, and were paid as early as 1856.

Neither Fitzpatrick nor Devlin had anything to do with the construction of these sewers.

SEVENTH.

The son of Devlin testified before Recorder Barnard, on the 4th day of March last, that the indorsement of Fitzpatrick's name upon that warrant was in the handwriting of his father.

EIGHTH.

On the 19th day of October, 1857, the said John Branigan presented at the Comptroller's office a note from Enoch Dean, authorizing him to receive certain assessment bonds for the Bowery Bank, and on that day there were delivered to him, in accordance with said authority, seven assessment bonds to the Bowery Bank for the sum in the aggregate of $23,900. These bonds all bore date Oct. 17, 1857. It is ascertained that these bonds, to the amount of $15,900, were received by Charles Devlin, and two of them, to the amount of $2,900, have been presented at the Comptroller's office, assigned to said Devlin, under date Oct. 17, 1857, and bearing a subsequent assignment, signed by said Devlin in his handwriting.

An examination of the books in the office of the Comptroller discloses an entry in the handwriting of said J. B. Smith, by which $12,700 of these bonds is charged to a contract for the construction of a sewer in Forty-seventh-street, made with Hugh McCabe.

This leaves $11,200 of said bonds unaccounted for, and there is no account in the Comptroller's office to which they are properly chargeable; and if it shall appear that the said $12,700 is not chargeable to said contract with Hugh McCabe, then the whole amount of the said bonds, $23,900, is unaccounted for, and there is no account in the Comptroller's office to which said bonds are properly chargeable.

Mr. Devlin undoubtedly knew, or had reason to believe, that these bonds, or some of them, were unauthorized, were given for money not due, and even a fraud upon the City.

NINTH.

On the 30th day of October, 1857, an assessment was confirmed by the Common Council for paving Forty-ninth-street from the Sixth to the Eighth avenue, and laying a cross-walk on the westerly side of the Sixth-avenue, for which which work C. Sharp was contractor, but who had assigned his contract to the said John Fitzpatrick. The total amount of said contract was $2,823 10. Said assessment and the amount thereof was entered in the Ledger Assessment contracts in the Controller's office. Subsequently the amount was fraudulently altered by placing before the figures $2,823 10 the figure 1, so as to make the total amount $12,823 10, instead of $2,823 10.

Afterward, on the 23d or 24th day of November, 1857, said Smith presented a statement to the Comptroller, showing the amount due on the said contract to be $12,823 10, as aforesaid; and there was thereupon issued to said John Fitzpatrick therefor three assessment bonds, two for $5,000 each, and one for $2,800, and a check given to him for the balance of $23 10. One of said bonds for $5,000 was assigned by said Fitzpatrick to said Devlin, and was afterward assigned by said Devlin, under his own hand, to Hawley & Bradford, and was by them again assigned to one Jacob A. Robertson, who, on the 3d day of December, 1857, presented said bond at the Comptroller's office, when it was canceled, and another issued to the said Robertson in its place.

The check for $23 10 was indorsed by said Fitzpatrick, and deposited by said Devlin to his credit in the Broadway Bank, and was paid by the Chamberlain.

I have before stated that John Fitzpatrick was the intimate friend of said Devlin, and the assignee of the contracts with the City held by said Devlin on the 12th of June, 1857, some days before the date of his appointment as Street Commissioner. It will appear that the interest of Mr. Devlin in such contracts still remained, notwithstanding the apparent assignment, and that said Fitzpatrick was but the agent of said Devlin, in the matter of the contracts so nominally assigned to him. No doubt exists in my mind, and I charge that the contract now in question, for paving Forty-ninth-street, was assigned to said Fitzpatrick, in whole or in part, for the benefit of said Devlin; that said Devlin knew the true amount due on said contract; that, having such knowledge, he received the said bond and the said check last mentioned, knowing that they were fraudulently obtained, and that neither Fitzpatrick nor he had any right or title thereto.

TENTH.

At the time of the appointment of Charles Devlin to the office of Street Commissioner, he was a contractor with the Corporation for setting curb and gutter stones in Eighty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and said contract amounted to not less than $500, and possibly more. Soon after his appointment, he took possession of the Street Commissioner's Office, wherein the contract books were kept, in one of which books was the contract of Mr. Devlin for the work on Eighty-ninth-street.

On the 26th day of June, 1857, the contract so made and executed by him for said work was, by one of his appointees, cut or torn from the contract book, and destroyed or removed and carried away from the office, so that no record thereof now remains therein.

On the same day a new contract for the same work was entered in the same book, purporting to be made by Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner, with said John Fitzpatrick, who never had been a bidder for the work.

The new contract bears date the 16th day of June, and it provides that the work shall, on the 15th of June, one day before the date of it, and (being made on the 26th) eleven days before the contract was executed and took effect.

An inspection of the contract shows the state of facts.

These acts must be held to be the acts of Mr. Devlin, or to have been done with his knowledge, approbation, or consent.

ELEVENTH.

By an inspection of an assessment roll for work done under a contract made by Mr. Devlin with the Corporation, dated 27th October, 1856, to set curb and gutter, and flag four feet of walk of Third-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street, he was to be paid for flagging per square foot 11½ cents, setting curb and gutter per running foot 42 cents, resetting curb and gutter per running foot 4 cents. No other charges, under the contract, could legally be made.

Under a requisition from the Street Commissioner's office $2 50 per cubic yard for rock excavation, 45 cents per cubic yard for earth excavation, 43 cents per cubic yard for earth filling, and 107 days for Inspector's time, at $1 50 per day, are inserted.

No provision for any such charges is made either under the contract, or by any ordinance of the Corporation.

The surveyor for this work seems to have returned for

Cubic yards of earth excavation	1,285½
Cubic yards of rock excavation	57½
Cubic yards of earth filling	509

charges wholly illegal. Notwithstanding this, the figures were altered by turning the *one* in the first charge into a *four*, and prefixing the figure three before the second and third items. The amount wrongfully charged in the true return of the surveyor would be $928 91, and by the altered figures $3 390 was added, showing a fraud upon the property owners of $4,318 98. This money was paid to Mr. Devlin on Feb. 18, and March 18, 1857.

It is not possible to believe that Mr. Devlin was ignorant of all these errors.

TWELFTH.

At the time of the appointment of Charles Devlin to the office of Street Commissioner, on the 16th day of June, 1857, he was a contractor with the Corporation, and held contracts with them for a very large amount of work—said contracts being those over which the Street Department of the City had supervision.

These contracts involved the expenditure of not less than $80,000, and are many of them still incomplete. Most or all of said contracts were, on or about said 16th day of June, 1857, assigned by said Devlin to said John Fitzpatrick.

It clearly follows, from the facts before stated, that Mr. Devlin has been since the said assignment, and still is, the party in interest in these contracts, and does not occupy toward such contracts such a position as will enable him fairly to perform his duty in respect to them and the payments thereupon.

It is difficult to believe that Mr. Devlin's connection with any considerable number of these flagrant frauds is susceptible of explanation. His attention has been called to the subject by the Comptroller and an explanation requested, but he has refused to say anything on the subject; and recently, upon the examination of J. B. Smith, who is charged before a magistrate with complicity in some of these frauds, Mr. Devlin on being called as a witness refused at first to be sworn, and when sworn, refused to answer any question on the subject.

The salary of Mr. Devlin was, till Dec. 17, 1857, $2 500 a year. In the month of September last, and again in November, he brought an action against the Corporation for his salary for the previous three months, at the rate of $5 000 a year. The complaints in these actions were sworn to by said Devlin. Judgment for $1,250 and interest in each was obtained by default, and the money collected. When it was discovered that the claim was for double amount due, Mr. Devlin was called upon, and under threat of prosecution repaid the excess.

In conclusion, allow me to repeat that as the Mayor and Board of Aldermen have under the charter an absolute power of removing the Street Commissioner, and as I have already exercised this power so far as it is vested in me, and on the 12th inst. asked the cooperation and consent of the Board of Aldermen, which I cannot doubt will be cheerfully afforded, no immediate action on this communication may be necessary. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, the message was referred to the Special Committee, having the subject matter under consideration; and that Committee was instructed to report on Monday night.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in relation to the power of the Mayor and Aldermen to remove the Street Commissioner, with or without cause. It was in effect that in his opinion there was no such power existing, except for cause. That, by a true interpretation of the Charter, it gave to the Mayor power to *suspend* any one of the Heads of Department, with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the Board. But he thought no man should be removed until he had had an opportunity of a hearing in answer to the charges preferred against him. The following is Mr. BUSTEED's communication in full:

OPINION OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION AGAINST THE MAYOR'S RIGHT TO REMOVE MR. DEVLIN.

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Office of the Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 237 Broadway, April 15, 1858.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

To your resolution "that the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby requested to inform this Board whether, in his opinion, the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, has the power, under the charter, to remove the Street Commissioner," I have the honor to reply: I understand the word "removed," as used in the preceding resolution, to mean an absolute removal with cause, in the exercise of an arbitrary power, and I have no hesitation in stating, after most mature reflection upon the subject, that *no such power is conferred by the charter.*

The 21st section of that charter provides that the "Heads" of the Executive Departments, except the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board, shall hold their offices for two years, and until the appointment of their successors.

The Court of Appeals has, in its recent decision, determined that Mr. DEVLIN's appointment conferred on him the office of Street Commissioner for the full term. The power arbitrarily to remove any head of department before the expiration of his term would render nugatory so much of the Charter as prescribes that term, and invest the Mayor and Board of Aldermen with the absolute power to change such head of department at each successive meeting of the Board, and this, too, by the vote of a majority of a quorum. I cannot find any support for this idea, either in Constitutions, Federal or State, which confer on the Executive control over the appointment of officers for whom the law provides no stated term of office, or in the Charter. The same 21st section, after the passage above quoted, provides that: "The Mayor shall have the power to suspend for cause during any recess of the Common Council, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the Heads of Departments, except the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation, which suspension, and the cause thereof, shall be communicated to the Common Council, if in session; if not, at their first meeting." This is a special power conferred upon the Mayor and Aldermen, which not only grants, but also restricts the right of removal. It was necessary there should be a provision thus special, because no absolute authority to remove could be claimed under any executive capacity of the Mayor, acting with or without the Board of Aldermen, such as is often delegated to the President or a Governor of a State. It must be borne in mind that, by the 16th section of the Charter, the executive power of the Corporation is vested in the Mayor and the Executive Departments. The Street Commissioner is, therefore, part of the executive of the Corporation, and the Legislature could not have intended one executive officer should remove another, except under an express power for that purpose, plainly conferred. I am quite satisfied that the true interpretation to the 21st section, so far as I have yet extracted its provisions, is this: The Mayor has power to suspend the executive officer for cause; but this can only be exercised during a recess of the Common Council. To prevent such suspension being oppressive to the officer, or injurious to the City, it requires as a condition of its continuing in effect, that the reasons for it be communicated to the Common Council at their first meeting. In the event of the suspension being approved by the Board of Aldermen, such suspension may become operative as a removal from office. This removal spoken of in this connection, by the Charter, is only a removal consequent upon and attaching itself to the suspension, and I cannot read the language of the 21st section, embodied as it is in one sentence, as if it conferred upon the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, the two separate and in their nature, incompatible rights of removing the officer, with cause, and without cause, and as already suggested, in either case, by a mere majority of a quorum. I am strengthened in this opinion by the following language of the same 21st section: "The Board of Aldermen shall have power, without the consent of the Mayor, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, to remove any of the Heads of Department, for cause, other than the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation." Here we find the Aldermen restricted to a removal *for cause*, such removal requiring a vote of *two-thirds* of all the members elected. This shows plain legislative intent to protect the officer against capricious, vindictive, or corrupt interference by the Aldermen; and it is difficult to imagine how such precaution can be reconciled with the intent to place the same officer at the mercy of five Aldermen, having the cooperation of the Mayor, unless, indeed, we are to assume that the Legislature considered the morality of the May or, though elected by the same people, equivalent to that of so many Aldermen as would make the difference between the majority of a quorum and two-thirds of all Aldermen elected. The construction against which my argument is directed would subject nearly all the executive departments of the Corporation to the absolute dominion of the Mayor and five Aldermen, free from any check or control, and this too although the reasons for suspension are to be laid before both branches of the Legislature, so that the people may be informed what such reasons are, and that the Councilmen, if they cannot interpose otherwise in case of suspension, may at least employ in reference to such a procedure the moral force which they possess and should exercise for a common constituency.

That the Councilmen should be afforded some knowledge as to such suspension of an executive officer before it ripened into a removal, and yet in no way apprised of the removal, without any assigned cause whatever, until the officer had been deprived of his franchise, is an incongruity, the design to produce which I would not lightly impute to any legislative body.

Such are my views of this question in its purely legal aspects, stated so much in detail as I deem necessary for the present inquiry, but I do not feel myself justified in dismissing the subject here. There is something in the very nature of arbitrary power so abhorrent to the sentiments generally entertained by our people,—they are so opposed to all despotism, and the truth seems so obvious that no man should be condemned unheard, that I cannot sanction any construction of a law plainly in violation of their instincts and principles, unless compelled to do so by most abundant reasons. The heads of executive departments are, under our Charter, intrusted with high responsible duties, in the honest discharge of which, it is not impossible that they may be brought in conflict with the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

To place them in a state of servility to the appointing power, and so deprive the people of their right to have public duty fearlessly discharged, is a result which I think the Legislature not only did not design to produce, but on the contrary, plainly intended to prevent. If any head of department so conduct himself that the interests of the people require his removal, we should all regret the absence of power to take away his office; but very striking illustrations in the history of our country have attested the fact, honorable to the national character, that any unjust attempt to take away from a public man the station he occupied, though successful for the moment, only served at last to insure the party thus wronged a higher place in the affections of the people, and a higher post in the administration of their affairs. It becomes us to profit by the instruction thus received, and to be careful that, in the gratification of a temporary feeling for the pursuit of a temporary purpose, we neither assail those rights of men which are deemed natural and inalienable, nor exhibit disregard for the principles of justice which are intended for the maintenance of those rights, and by the strict observance of which they can alone be secured. To be considered innocent of crime until convicted upon competent proof, is an absolute right; the most forlorn and friendless prisoner in a criminal dock, is charged, indicted, and tried, before the sentence of condemnation, which removes him from society, is pronounced. Justice and decency concur in maintaining this rule of proceeding inflexible. All laws must be construed with reference to their being passed for the protection of the governed. They are only a sword when the subject violates them. Till then, they are his shield. I have the honor to be Your obedient servant,

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Alderman REED offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That D. T. VALENTINE, Esq., the Clerk of the Board be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to cause the necessary notice to be given to the electors of the Ninth Aldermanic District that an election will take place in said District, to fill a vacancy in the Board, in the place of and for the unexpired term to which JOHN GREGORY deceased, was elected.

Alderman BRADLEY said such action would be inconsistent with the former resolution, that the chair of the deceased should be draped for 60 days. The resolution was lost by a vote of 9 to 7.

A resolution appropriating $2,000 to D. T. Valentine, Esq., as compensation for the publication of the *Manual* for 1858, was adopted unanimously.

Although the interest in relation to the Street Commissioner's case was as great as at the former meeting, there was no trouble. There were but five policemen present, who were under charge of Sergeant CROFTS, who, with the assistance of Mr. GALLAGHER, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board, succeeded in preserving order, and accommodating all who had any claim to accommodation, without noise or confusion. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met in the City Hall on Thursday, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Councilman CROSS presented a resolution, asking Counsel for the Corporation to furnish a list of suits pending against the City. He feared something wrong was going forward, and there were at least 190 cases. No evil could arise from requiring the return.

Councilman GENET objected. The Comptroller had refused to pay the just debts of the City, and of what avail would it be to call for a list of those cases?

Councilman CROSS replied.

Councilman ARCULARIUS thought the matter trivial. He moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Law. So ordered.

A resolution, directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to notify the several railroad companies to repair the streets on the line of their respective roads, was laid over.

A resolution, in relation to the erection of an iron railing around Tompkins-square, was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Several reports of Committees on Assessments for filling sunken lots and building sewers were laid over.

The report of Committee on Streets, in favor of paving Greenwich-street, between Murray and Barclay, with Belgian pavement, was laid over.

Several lengthy documents from the Board of Aldermen were read, in reference to Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, occupying nearly half an hour.

Councilman BRADY hoped the minority would insist upon the evidence being printed, and that no vote would be taken until Monday.

Councilman GENET said that the minority of five were determined, if possible, to kill every measure, if they could not have their own way. That was voting "intelligently." He hoped the evidence produced before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen would have its weight with this Board.

Councilman BRADY deprecated haste. He was willing to vote with the majority, if, upon the examination of the printed evidence, he became satisfied.

Councilman CROSS said the facts were simply these: Some of these engine boys were rowdies, and were expelled; the Fire Commissioners had investigated their allegations, and disbanded the company. He was disposed to believe the Board of Aldermen had acted discreetly in not supporting the Fire Commissioners in their action.

On vote, the Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen.

It was moved and seconded, that the appropriation of $100,000 be made for the erection of the new Island Hospital. The Board unanimously made the appropriation.

After the transaction of other routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday.

Obituary.

JOHN HOGAN.—This distinguished Irish sculptor died at Dublin on the 27th of March last. At 23 he visited Rome for the purpose of study, and before he returned to Ireland he had given evidence of the highest genius in his art. His "Drunken Faun," "Dead Christ," and "Eve on her Expulsion from Paradise," are among his greatest works; his statue of O'CONNELL, in Limerick, is world-renowned. HOGAN was engaged at the time of his death on two commissions—the Matthew Testimonial in Cork, and one of the bas-reliefs for the Wellington Monument in Dublin. The latter HOGAN intended should be his crowning work, but he did not live to complete it. He died in the 57th year of his age. HOGAN was modest and sensitive to an unusual degree, and too proud to allow himself to be placed under obligations to any man. He has left a widow and eleven children, without visible means of support.

Personal.

Rev. Daniel Webb, now a resident of New-Bedford, Mass., and who reached his 81st birthday on the 13th inst., is believed to be the oldest Methodist minister in this country, perhaps in the world. He was located at Newport for fourteen years prior to 1822, where he preached and taught school. He was also the stationed preacher there in 1834, when the trial in that town of Rev. Ephraim K. Avery for the murder of Miss Cornell, brought severe persecutions to that Church and himself. Mr. Webb delivered a discourse at the Fourth-street Methodist Church, New-Bedford, on the occasion of his 81st birthday, when substantial contributions were made for him.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 17.

I.—DEATH OF THOMAS H. BENTON—Sketch of his Life and Public Services.

II.—FASHION AT WASHINGTON—The Fancy Ball at Mrs. Senator GWIN'S, in Washington—Who were there, what they wore, and how they enjoyed themselves, with Arabella's Opinions. By our own correspondent.

III.—LIFE IN CALIFORNIA—"Podgers'" Views—A Racy Letter.

IV.—THE MORMONS—JOHNSTON'S Supplies to be cut off—Choice Specimens of BRIGHAM'S Oratory—A Month's Later News from Utah.

V.—THE COLOSSAL CHARITY FETE—Scenes at the Crystal Palace on the 8th inst.—Fancy Dresses and a Post-Midnight Rumpus, with the Committee's Explanation thereof.

VI.—THE AMOOR RIVER—Report of the United States Commercial Agent—Description of the Amoor Region.

VII.—THE CITY NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

VIII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

IX.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

X.—INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

XI.—LETTER FROM LADY FRANKLIN.

XII.—PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

XIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Kansas Question in Congress—Important from Mexico—Turkish Justice—Our Relations with New-Granada—The Utah Business—Canal Measures, &c., &c.

XIV.—KANSAS—Action of the Constitutional Convention.

XV.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.

XVI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Live Stock Market for the Week ending Wednesday—Wholesale Produce Markets—Movements of Breadstuffs, carefully condensed—Cincinnati Provision Market—Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—On Washington-square. No. 210 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens the Fourth Term of its Fifteenth Academic Year on Monday, April 19, 1858.

Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course—are charged only from the day of entering, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college amid associations and under influences of a highly desirable character.

The Commercial, Classical, Mathematical, English and Foreign Language Departments are complete in all their appointments. Ten Professors and Instructors are associated with the Principals in conducting the education of their pupils.

Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following, among the one hundred and fifty well-known present patrons of it:

Rev. George Potts D. D. — Mr. Cortlandt Palmer,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, — Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Hon. Henry E. Davies, — Joseph Worster, M. D.,
Wm. Lewis, Esq. — J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Mr. Horace H. Day, — E. V. Haughwout,
Mr. Fred'k L. Talcott, — Hon. William Tucker, &c.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW ROCHELLE, NINETEEN MILES FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, VIA NEW-YORK & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The Summer term of this School will commence on Monday, May 3. The terms are, for pupils under 13 years of age, studying the English branches, $180 a year. Those of the classical department $200 per annum. This institution has been established for a limited number, and in operation 6 years. Persons desirous of an interview with the Principal will leave their address with A. H. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 160 Broadway.

R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, Litchfield, Conn., JAMES RICHARDS, D. L., Principal, C. A. SWIFT, A. B., of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Resident teacher of French in the family. Instruction and discipline thoroughly and directed to the manly and independent activity of each pupil. The accommodations are superior and terms moderate. Summer session commences May 3. Boys will return to school under charge of a teacher from the 27th-st. Depôt. For circulars, address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., 20 Nassau-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—(OPPOSITE 70th-st.) reopens May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle, in which every opportunity is improved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the German languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars may be had from WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 383 Broadway.

WARWICK INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term of the Warwick Institute, Warwick, Orange County, New-York, will commence on Monday, the 17th of May next. $120 will pay for the board and tuition of a pupil in the English branches for one academic year of 44 weeks. Circulars may be obtained at No. 31 Park-row, No. 248 Greenwich-st., and No. 92 6th-av., New-York; at the corner of Court and Douglas sts., Brooklyn; or of W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary Warwick Institute, Warwick, N. Y.

MRS. BRYAN'S SEMINARY, BATAVIA, N. Y.—SPRING TERM, 1858.—The Spring Term of Mrs. WM. G. BRYAN'S Seminary for Young Ladies, commences on Friday, April 9, 1858. Tuition charged from date of admission. The School is select, thorough, and healthful in all its arrangements—strictly a Family Boarding School—a limited number of pupils only being admitted. Circulars will be forwarded containing the terms and regulations of the Institution.

BATAVIA, April 12, 1858.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year (no extras.) Next term commences April 27. For circulars, with patrons as references, address

A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—THE subscriber gives instruction in the above branches, in his rooms, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. Hours from to 9 P. M. HIRAM DIXON, Accountant to the Adams Express Company, Freeman & Co., California Express, and the Academy of Music. Ornamental Penmanship, in every variety, executed to order, on reasonable terms.

PLYMOUTH FEMALE SEMINARY, PLYMOUTH, CONN.—The Summer session begins on the first Wednesday in May. All the advantages of a first class School and of healthy and pleasant Summer residence are combined. For circulars, address Mrs. M. C. ROBINSON, Principal, or Hon. AMMI GIDDINGS, Plymouth, Conn. Terms $175 per annum.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, 3 miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition, $40 per term. Prof. FLACK is at the International Hotel, No. 365 Broadway, before 9 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. each day. Call and see him, or drop him a line and he will call and see you.

WILTON BOARDING ACADEMY—LOcated at Wilton, Conn. This School is convenient to New York City. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms—$128 per year, including all expenses. Information of such other matters as may be desired can be had at No. 76½ Chatham st., or address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Parents supplied with school circulars gratuitously. Schools supplied with competent teachers for every department of education, and teachers supplied with positions. Teachers of classics and English branches. Several ladies wanted to teach music, English and French. SMITH & BOYD, 346 Broadway.

WOLCOTT INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD CONN.—REV. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., RECTOR.—Summer session of this Family School for boys, commences May 5. Home comforts, parental discipline, maternal care, and judicious cultivation of health, mind and manners, are the characteristics of this Institution. For circulars address the Rector.

A. C. I.—CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—THE REV. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., will take charge of students, (male or female,) at the Catskill boat, on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 4, at 4 o'clock. Terms—Board and tuition in all English branches, $32 50 per quarter. Circulars at No 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 39th semi-annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 5. Circulars can be obtained of PRICE & ANDERSON, 289 Broadway; WILLIAM W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office, and No. 343 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and of the Principal, D. S. BOWE.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-third semi-annual session will commence May 5. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. BARNS & CO., No. 51 John-st., and of the Principal at the La Farge House. BENJAMIN F. MILLS, Principal.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will commence May 6. Circulars can be obtained at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or by addressing

C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

$150 PER YEAR FOR BOARD AND TUITION.—The Flushing Female College (established in 1842) will reopen on Monday, the 3d of May. For circulars, address the Rev. WILLIAM H. GILDER, A. M., at Flushing, L. I.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-keeping, No. 562 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The subscriber will receive pupils daily, for class or private instruction. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BED-FORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 3. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st.; Messrs. RAYNOR & CO., No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal.

CHILDREN'S BOARD AND EDUCATION, (from 5 to 10 years of age,) in a pleasant, quiet home in the vicinity of the City; terms will be found moderate, and references unexceptionable. Address Miss ANTHELL, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance, 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat *Liberty*. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy.

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POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,—The Summer session will open on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May. For catalogues, address V. B. WARRING, 0718 BISBEE, Principals.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M. Principal.

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PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
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SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
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Of all kinds. Bank and Office BLANK BOOKS, NOTES, DRAFTS, CHECKS, LETTER PRESSES, &c. In addition to a full supply of the VALUABLE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS AND BIBLES, published by ourselves, we shall have at all times a stock of the publications issued by other publishers. All orders for SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., will be promptly attended to.

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Being remainder of the entire stock of G. P. PUTNAM & CO.,
At their store No. 321 Broadway,
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On Monday, April 19, at 3½ P. M.
OME VALUABLE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, ENGRAV-INGS, BOOK-CASES, &c., will also be sold.
All to be removed on Tuesday.
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BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN PROCURE a furnished suite of rooms, communicating by sliding-doors, in a private family, with no other boarder, with or without breakfast and tea. Location 31st-st., near 9th-av. To gentlemen desirous of home comforts and enjoyments, this is an opportunity seldom offered. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,823 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS handsomely furnished with every modern convenience, bath room, closets, &c., may be obtained by two or three gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, with breakfast and dinner, if desired, in a private residence. A few doors West of Broadway, below 14th-st. Address G. R. C., Box No. 1,213 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRING A PERmanent home can have a large nicely furnished front room, on the second floor of a house having gas and bath, for $6 per week, with partial board, or $4 without board. Location west side, below Bleecker st. References exchanged. Apply to Mr. WILLS, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, with gas and bath to let to a single gentleman in a genteel house, private family in 13th-st., between University place and 5th av. References exchanged. Apply at the drug store No. 57 4th-av., corner 9th-st.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, (AT No. 49 West 11th st., between 5th av. and University-place,) suitable for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences; no moving. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A Very pleasant rooms may be had on the second and third floors, furnished or not, with board, in a small private family. No. 293 Henry, near Harrison-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR A gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, where a plentiful table and home comforts can be enjoyed by those willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply at No. 41 East 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOME FURnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and lady, can now be had in a first-class house, pleasantly located and easy of access by stage and railroad cars. References exchanged. Apply at No. 130 Madison-av.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE second floor, and one on the fourth, can be had, with full or partial board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, OR room and bedroom to let with board, at No. 243 State-st., Brooklyn, to one or two single gentlemen. Family private. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A single gentleman, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board, in a private family, at No. 5 Troy st., between 4th st. and Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—A CHOICE OF ROOMS, ON SECOND or third floor, with full or partial board, can be obtained at No 227 West 14th st.

BOARDING.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN MAY OBtain full or partial board in a private family, at No. 31 Macdougal st. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE One or two suites of rooms to let, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE SPRING and Summer adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, and 1½ from Cornwall landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those leaving the City on or about May 1 an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstien, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; Jas. M. Grigg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell No. 26 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO GENTLEmen and their wives, or a party of four persons, can be accommodated with board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. The house and grounds are very pleasantly located on New-York Island, within 6 miles of the lower part of the City. Good fishing within a quarter of a mile from the house. Applications addressed B, *Times* office, will be attended to.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN, WITH THEIR wives, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with all the modern improvements, at No. 194 East Broadway. P. S.—Two or three single gentlemen with separate rooms.

BOARD, AND AS PLEASANT ROOMS AS can be found in Brooklyn, on Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau-sts., six or seven minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References required. Inquire at No. 170 Washington-st.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—WANTED—BY A person of retired habits, a nicely furnished and moderate-sized room, on Hudson-st., with or without partial board. Address ACADIA, Box No. 2,379 Post-Office, New York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEman can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, convenient to the ferries. No moving on the *1st* of May.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT UNfurnished rooms, for families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR single gentlemen, and a gentleman and his wife; pleasant rooms at No. 98 Clark-st., convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries, and within a few steps of the cars. References required.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN LIVING IN JERsey City, whose family will be absent from June 1, wishes to meet with one or two gentlemen to occupy part of the house during the Summer. The house is a first-class one in every respect five minutes' walk from the ferry. Breakfast would be furnished, and if desired, dinner also. Best of references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,121, New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL, PRIVATE family wishes to take a respectable man and his wife to board through the Summer season, commencing the first of May. They can have the use of two good rooms, with the best the market will afford at a reasonable rate, beautifully located in Yonkers, about three minutes' walk from the railroad and steamboat landing. For further information, inquire of Mr. H. G. BAILY, No 8 Park-place, New York City. E. B. K.

YONKERS, April 12, 1858.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR JULY and August, by a small family, within 25 miles of New-York, the Hudson River preferred; three large rooms required. A liberal price will be paid for good accommodations in a retired location, with shade trees and play ground for children, and where there are but few or no other boarders. Address Box No. 1,957 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—PERMANENT BOARD IN the country, or any village within a few hours of New York, for a quiet, middle-aged lady. Unexceptionable reference given. Price not to exceed $12 per month. Address C. G. B., this office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A highly respectable private family, by a single gentleman, where there are positively no other boarders. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating full particulars, FRANK, *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, partial board in a private religious family, where they can feel at home; location not above 8th-st.; nor below Prince; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address W. A., Box No. 2,999 Post-Office, New York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A HIGHLY RESPECTAble private family, by a single gentleman, where there are positively no other boarders. Location below Union square. Terms must be moderate. Address FRANK, Broadway Post-Office, stating full particulars.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room and bedroom, with partial board, (breakfast,) in the house of a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address, with terms, H. B., *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PERMA-NENT board, to let, at No 52 East 16th-st. The rooms are large, with ample closets, and are very desirable for a family or party of gentlemen. House contains bath, gas, and all modern improvements.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BED-ROOM to let in a private house, with or without partial board; gas, bath, with hot and cold water. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 51 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON second floor, handsomely furnished; to be vacated May 1; desirably located on Union-square. Address HOUSE, Union-square Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—IN SUITES OR SINGLE, suitable for small families or single gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms in the first-class house No. 776 Broadway. N. B.—Breakfast furnished if desired.

A ROOM TO LET—WITH PARTIAL BOARD, AT No. 203 Henry st., Brooklyn. Convenient to all the ferries.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
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Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

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TO LET.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN
APPLETON'S BUILDING.
Apply to
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE ADVERTISER, WHO, WITH two little boys and a servant, occupies the lower part of his house in Brooklyn, will rent the second floor, two rooms and two bedrooms, with a good-sized attic room, if wanted, to a small family; gas in the house, and water handy; rent reasonable. Apply on the premises No. 11 Prince-st.; near Myrtle-av. Railroad, in the afternoon.

TO LET—RENTS REDUCED FROM $600 TO $450.—The three-story high basement house Nos. 117 and 119 West 45th-st., near Broadway, finished with the modern improvements, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c.; pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood. Desirable residences for respectable families. Apply to RICHARD LATHERS, No. 23 Pine st., or GALEN TERRY, No. 121 West 45th-st., on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AND RESPECTABLE family, part of the three-story and attic house No. 115 Waverley-place, front parlor and back room with pantries on the second floor, back room and pantries on third floor, bedroom in the attic, and front basement, with equal privileges in vault, &c.; possession given immediately if required. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 22 Vesey-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS—HOUSE NO. 83 CHRISTopher-st; also, a large house, down town, west of Broadway, suitable for a private family or boarding-house; also, for sale or exchange, a good water-power, grist-mill, 20 acres of land, apple and other fruit trees, new house, out-buildings, &c., near a depôt on Erie Railroad, 50 miles from New-York. Apply to P. REYNOLDS, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 116 FIRST ST., between 1st av. and Avenue A, consisting of front basement, front and back parlors on first floor, two front bedrooms on third floor, and seven pantries, large yard attached, good cellar, no rear buildings; can be seen from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. For particulars, inquire at No. 13 Avenue A.

TO LET—THE FIRST TWO-STORY NEW BROWNstone front house on 47th-st., six doors west of 6th-av., replete with all the modern improvements, and in a very genteel neighborhood, where the cars pass every three minutes. Rent $500—if furnished, from $600 to $750. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—NORTHWEST CORNER Broadway and 31st-st., house and store; good stand for grocery; rent $1,200. No. 1,089 Broadway, house and store; rent $800. Good country house 30 lots, 9th and 10th avs., between 74th and 75th sts., Bloomingdale; rent $350. Daguerreotypist Gallery, No. 1,104 Broadway; rent $250. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, NO. 209 West 14th-st., three-story and attic brick house, with all the modern improvements, on a lot 26x125, in a very eligible neighborhood. For further particulars, apply either to EDWARD B. KINGHIMER, No. 319 4th av., or to GUST. H. SCHNEIDER, No. 21 South William st.

TO LET—THE HIGH STOOP AND FINISHED attic house, No. 774 Christopher-st., near 4th-st. 25x50 feet, with elegant gas chandeliers and fixtures, mahogany doors range, hot and cold baths, water closets and every convenience; will be put in complete order. Rent $800. Apply to E. COOK, No. 92 West 10th st., or 141 Fulton-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS—THE two-story brick dwelling-house No. 166 Spring st., supplied with gas; rent $450. Also, the four-story brick store No. 22 Bowery, well fitted for the clothing business. And also, the 5-story fire-proof brick store No. 74 William-st. Apply at No. 53 Walker st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 16 ABINGdon-place, corner of Hudson and Troy sts., facing Abingdon-square, containing all the modern improvements, heated with furnace, bath, hot and cold water to the 3d story. Apply to T. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin-sts.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE.—THE OWNER and occupant of a modern 3-story house will let to a small respectable family the 2d story, consisting of four rooms, and one room on 3d story, with privilege of bath room, &c.; rent 300. Apply at No. 199 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., from 10 to 12.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE IN TWENty-second-st., near 4th-av., in perfect order—$1,000. Also, a furnished house in 22d-st., west of Lexington-av., with the improvements—$1,200—to private families only. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE-HOUSE IN WEST 48th-st., near 8th-av.; rent $175 per year. A store and basement No. 698 8th-av.; rent $240 per year. Also, several floors on the 8th av., between 48th and 51st sts.; rents moderate. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., west of the 8th-av.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE house No. 195 East 19th st.; also, the new houses adjoining, ready May 1; all three stories, high basement and modern improvements. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st av., corner 8th-st.

TO LET—ON THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, NEAR 4th av., (Nos. 58 and 64,) two small brick cottages, with large yards; they will be put in good order for small genteel families at a moderate rent. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av., near 31st-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE first-class house No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway; the gas-fixtures to go with the house unfurnished; to be let only to a private family. Can be seen from 10 till 12. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE, WITH BASEMENT AND sub-cellar of the brown stone front house No. 113 Nassau-st., 100 feet by 25, running to Theatre alley. Also offices, lofts and workshops to let over store. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, NEAR 8th-av., first-class 4-story house, with all the modern improvements, newly finished in the best manner. Possession immediately. Rent $550 to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 192 36th-st., on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS and part of the first floor of Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st. Rooms heated with steam, and steam power if required. A very desirable location for a large business requiring power. Inquire of H. H. GOODMAN, 7 Wall st.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 44 KING ST., namely, on the second floor, one front room and adjoining bedroom, with pantry; on third floor, one large front room, with privilege of use of cellar, gas, bath, in the house; small family without children. Rent $230.

TO LET—RENT $200—THE FIRST STORY OF A nice house in Greenwich av., near Charles st; walls painted; gas and Croton will be introduced. Or the second story, containing more room, will be let for $300. Inquire at No. 127 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) in office.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY HOUSES Nos. 5 and 21 West Baltic st., Brooklyn. Inquire at corner Court and Baltic sts., Brooklyn, from 12 to 1 P. M., or at No. 383 Broome-st., New-York. Also, a house and store, corner Mulberry and Broome.

TO LET.—THE OCCUPANT OF A GOOD HOUSE, with modern improvements will let 3 or 4 rooms to a small American family only; rent $200 to $250. Inquire at No. 70 Maiden-lane, or at No. 111 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE NEW AND LARGE BUILDING corner of Broadway and 21st st.; built expressly for a first-class family boarding house, and is one of the best locations in New York. Inquire of S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, No. 11 Perry-st.; carpets, gas-fixtures and mirrors for sale cheap. Also, a number of first-class houses in same street. Apply to E. LOOMER Ocean Insurance Co., 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND NEW STORE CORner of Broadway and 21st-st.; the best stand for a first class grocery store in this City. Inquire of S. HALSTED, No 54 Murray-st., up stairs.

TO LET.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 132 Henry-st., to a small family without children. References given and required. Inquire at No. 132 Henry-st., from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M.

TO LET.—HOUSE No. 286 WEST TWENTIETH-ST., between 9th and 10th avs., furnished complete, will be rented cheap, to a small family, for one year. Inquire on the premises

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 150 WEST FIFTIETH-ST. Rent $400. Cottage at Yorkville, 81st-st and 3d-av. Stable, 12th-st and 2d-av. Rent $150. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF NOT OVER three persons, a front parlor and bedroom, and tea room in the rear, on the 2d floor of house No. 358 Broome-st. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, ATTIC AND basement brick dwelling houses No. 411 4th-st and No. 74 2d-av. For particulars, inquire of JAMES RUTHERFORD, at the Liverpool Packet-office, No. 106 Wall-st

TO LET—THE STORE AND FRONT BASEMENT No. 209 6th-av., corner of 14th-st., one of the best locations on the avenue. Inquire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET.—THE HOTEL NO. 2 WASHINGTON-place, corner Mercer st., known as the Julien Hotel, will be leased to a good tenant for a term of years. Inquire of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND FOUR ROOMS NO. 422 Broadway. Also, the 2 stores and 2 show-rooms Nos. 284 and 287 Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 111 Chambers st

TO LET—IN EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET, NEAR 6th-av., a large house, with stable and eight lots of ground. Inquire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, desirably located; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Apply to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 156 WOOSter-st., located in a good neighborhood. Rent $300. Inquire at No 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE BUSINESS ROOMS FIRST floor through; second floor to a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Inquire at No. 649 Broadway.

TO LET—ON REASONABLE TERMS—THE NEW first-class store No. 224 Front st. Possession immediately. Apply at E. STEVENS' SONS', 195 Water st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 170 WEST TWENTYthird-st. Rent $800. Apply on the premises, or at No. 145 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO STORY house to a small family without children; location desirable. Inquire at No. 173 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OF-FICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply to

T. J. HALL, *New-York Times*.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. HAVE TO rent the following houses:

No. 9a E. 21st st., 25x60, 4-story and basement, Gramercy-park.
No. 104 E. 21st-st., Eng. base., 20.6 front, 5-story, Gramercy park.
No. 75 E. 23d-st., 4-story, brown-stone, 24x70 furnished.
No. 3 West Washington-place, furnished.
No. 77 E. 36th-st., 4-story, Eng. base, 16.8x55, furnished.
No. 88 E. 26th-st., opposite St. George's Rectory, furnished.
No. 105 W 46th-st., 3-story brick, 16.8x42.
No. 41 7th st., 4 story brick, 21x50.
No. 788 Broadway, 3-story and base. brick, 23 4½x60.
No. 90 Crosby, near Spring, 7-story store or manufactory, 26x56.
No. 8 Sullivan-st., 3-story brick, 21x45.
No. 219 Broome near Essex, 3-story brick.
East side of Madison-av., bet. 33d and 34th-sts., 24.8x55.
East side of 4th-av., brown-stone, Eng. base., next cor. 35th-st. No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad-st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 25th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., &c.—a very desirable location for a large family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR SIX months, from May 1 to Nov. 1, at a low rent; furnished complete, first-class, full size brown-stone house, in the vicinity of 5th-av. and Union-square. Also, a neat and commodious cottage, with barn, stable, and 3 acres of land, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, immediately upon the water; for one or more years. Address Box No. 903, Post-Office.

TO RENT.—A PHYSICIAN HAVING A FOUR-story brown-stone front English basement house, containing all the modern improvements, on the corner of 42d-st and 7th-av., desires to meet with a family who will take the whole house with the exception of reception room and sleeping rooms, for which he will make favorable terms. Can be seen daily between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock until disposed of.

TO RENT, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—LOTS Nos. 306, 308 and 310 Water-st.; also, to rent, at Rochelle, a first-class country seat, near the 13-mile stone, with or without land; also, a neat stone cottage in Jointing the water. Apply to WM. B. SMITH, No. 111 Nassau-st. N. B.—Wanted, a competent and responsible man to work 25 acres of land on shares.

LEASE FOR SALE OR LOTS TO LET.—Property on the south side of 20th-st., 300 feet west of 10th av., having a frontage of 112 feet on the street. On the property there is a substantially built shed, 62x50; also, a stable accommodating ten head. Terms very favorable. Apply to A. A. DENMAN, 20th-st. and N. R., before 11 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

TO LEASE—AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE, the best and oldest water power on the Bronx River at West Farms, head and fall 17 feet, pond or reservoir one mile long and having a wheel. Water and Railroad communication with New-York, 9 miles distant. Apply to P. M. LYDIG, No. 34 Laight-st., New-York.

TO LET—EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART, THE dwelling part of the brown-stone front house No. 681 6th av., suitable for a boarding house or seminary, or will be divided for two respectable families. Apply to STEWART & SMITH, Nos. 111 and 113 West 33d-st., or on the premises from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY, IN SOUTH 4th-st., between Grove and Erie sts., two three-story brick houses, new and handsomely finished, with ranges, hot and cold water, bath, &c. Inquire of EPHM. PRAY, near the premises, or of B. S. TAYLOR & SONS, No. 80 Vesey-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH floors of No. 20 John-st., near Broadway. Also, to let, in Brooklyn, the very desirable dwelling house No. 54 Pacific-st., between Court and Henry-sts., and 3 minutes' walk from South Ferry. Apply to J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—TILL NOVEMBER 1ST—A THREEstory house, brown stone front, thoroughly furnished, and with modern conveniences, and in the immediate vicinity of Madison square. Only a private family need apply. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL, THE WHOLE OR half of the first-class, full sized, three-story and high basement house No. 63 40th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., with all modern improvements; rent for the whole $600. Inquire of THOMAS BUTLER, No. 139 West-st., corner Vesey.

TO LET.—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, four stories, in East 39th st., in good order, with all the modern improvements, newly papered throughout; handsome chandeliers will be left. Rent $600. Bath, water closets, &c. Apply to Box No. 3,666 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE STORY, high-stoop house, No. 81

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS, BROCADE PARLOR SUITES, BOLD DARRANGEMENTS, BROCADE PARLOR SUITES, ENGLISH BRONZE CHANDELIERS, SUPERB PIANO-FORTE, LIBRARY, WINES, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, &c.

&c., the property of Edmund P. Curtis, Esq., IN CISELY,

TO MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

Embracing a large and most elegant collection of rare and valuable furniture, magnificent Jardiniere bois de rose, inlaid unique and recherché works of art, &c., contained in the large dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The sale of which will be positive and without reserve. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on sale morning.

FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, embracing three full suites in rich brocatel, with slip covers, all in perfect order; crimson brocade lambrequin, with gilt nails, elegant pier and mantel mirrors with cornices, slabs and brackets; rosewood Turkish chairs, in three-colored brocade; superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, tortoise-shell music cabinet in Buhl, marble-top etageres, silk and lace curtains, French secretary, Italian cottage chairs in satin, 600 yards of rich carpets, with rooms furnished throughout in rosewood, superb paintings on canvas and glass, including "The Pioneer," "Summer and Winter," by Lanier, "Roman Ruins," moonlight and sea views, &c. Parian statuettes of "Listening," "Painting and Music," "Evening," &c. Rosewood armoire à glace, fine hair mattresses and bedding with everything pertaining to elegantly furnished chambers. Dining room furniture of every description, rich French and India China Harlequin sets, porcelain. Solid oak extension table, marble sideboard, cut glass, pearl and two-pronged cutlery, with everything to be found in an elegant and fashionable furnished residence, which to be fully appreciated must be examined. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, precisely in the dining room.

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and reliable persons will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—THIS DAY, APRIL 16, AT 10½ o'clock, at residence No. 146 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., all the furniture in the house, containing a very valuable assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, such as will suit any family about removing and furnishing. The whole is sold by order of executor, without any reserve, for cash bankable money. A deposit will be required. The furniture to be removed on day of sale, which is in sections as follows:

DINING ROOM—Solid oak extension table, with cane for leave; French China tea and breakfast sets, silver-plated ware casters, ivory handled table cutlery, cut-glass tumblers and decanters; fruit bowls, white stone China vegetable dishes, cups and saucers, plates, dinner sets, &c.. ingrain carpet, mirror, over table and bookcase, cane seat chairs, sofa and sofa chairs.

PIANO-FORTE—Full seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, very richly inlaid with pearl a splendid instrument, guaranteed by the makers for two years, but little used.

CHAMBERS—Rosewood marble top dressing or cheval and washstands, 21 pure hair mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mantel mirrors, mahogany sofas spring chairs, rockers, arm-chairs, mantel vases and clock, window shades and curtains, oil-paintings and engravings, toilet sets, bolsters and pillows, with other chamber furniture, for which see catalogue.

PARLORS—Have three splendid suits of solid rosewood furniture, carved in the richest manner; marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; plate-glass bookcase, marble-top etageres, with mirror-doors and backs gold-framed oil-paintings, rich lace curtains, gold-band shades, tapestry and Brussels carpet, large plate-glass pier glass, rosewood reception chairs. Dresden mantel vases and ornaments, ormolu and bronze clocks all of which can be seen on the day of sale, at 9 o'clock A. M. No postponement on any account. The furniture to be removed on day of sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 293 Henry corner of Harrison-sts., Brooklyn, the household furniture, &c., of Rev. Isaac Labaree, &c., in the above large and elegant private residence, of the best make, in perfect order consisting in part of velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, satin damask, brocatelle and lace curtains, marble top centre, pier, mahogany extension quartette, and chess tables; mahogany rosewood and black walnut chairs, arm chairs in brocatelle, satin damask, reed's work and mo-quette tapestry, sofas, lounges, &c.; magnificent pier mirrors, convex mirror, with lights; gilt and bronze candelabras and girandoles, bisque, ornamental, and other statuary, white French China dinner and tea sets ornamental French China tea and dessert sets, very rich cut glass decanters, wine glasses, goblets, tumblers, &c.; Chinese tea trays, fine very handled cutlery, plated casters, cut glass bottles; mahogany bedsteads and chamber furniture, curled hair mattresses, Feather beds, blankets, bedding, &c.; large assortment of kitchen furniture and cooking utensils, tables, &c.; Kidder's gas regulator, water filter, refrigerator, camp stools. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, the day before the sale.

T. BOYLE, Auctioneer—Store No. 228 Hudson-st.

TERRANCE BOYLE WILL SELL ELEGANT Household Furniture, on THURSDAY, April 20, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of J. W. Gerber, Esq., at No. 157 East 16th-st., all the entire furniture of the four-story building comprising parlor chamber and dining-room furniture, elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood etageres, plate glass doors and back, elegant rosewood bookcase, one rosewood piano-forte—7 octaves, elegant pier glasses with gilt base tables to match, elegant brocatel window curtains, lined with silk; also rich lace curtains, rich velvet carpets ingrain do, decorated China vases, elegant oil-paintings, elegant bronze and ormolu gas chandeliers, oil-cloth, stair-carpets, hat-stands, elegant extension dining tables, China, dinner, and tea sets, cut glass ware, cutlery, &c., &c.; dressing bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses; also a valuable library also all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash, and bankable money, and a deposit required from all purchasers. Catalogues will be ready on Monday, 19th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at No. 73 Nassau-st., superb pair long-tail bay horses, 16 hands high, very stylish, gentle and kind 8 and 9 years old—being the horses presented by the merchants of Boston to the late President of the United States, Gen Pierce. Also one six-seat coupee rockaway, in fine order, by Miner & Stevens—made to order, a double-seat shifting-top sundown, made by Heddenberg & Little two sets double silver-plated harness, made to order, one set plain black harness, English kersey blankets.

Also a pair of beautiful bay horses, half brothers, 7 and 8 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind in every respect; very stylish.

Also a two-seat, shifting-front, coupee rockaway, nearly new, made by Heddenberg & Little and double harness, in excellent order, made by Dunscomb.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, APRIL 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the stock and fixtures of the saloons Nos 622 and 624 Broadway, adjoining Laura Keene's Theatre, consisting of four superior billiard tables, with balls and cues complete; two splendid French plate mirrors, 60 by 120, with elegant gilt frames, cost $200 each; two do., 36 by 72; one do., 48 by 96; two elegant statuettes; canvas portraits of some of the most celebrated actors, such as Charlotte Cushman, Laura Keene, John Brougham, John R. Scott, George C. Jordan, Barney Williams, G. W. Clarke, Humphrey Bland, —— Nickinson, Frank Trevore, —— Marshall. Also marble-top counters and tables; a complete assortment of cooking utensils, chafing dishes, urns, &c.; clocks; 100 yards carpets, oil-cloths, large heaters, splendid gas chandeliers, oak chairs and stools, two patent beer-pumps, decanters, glassware, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.—ON FRIDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock, at No. 17 Nassau-st., for convenience of sale Peremptory sale of wines, liquors, &c., to close a concern, a large stock of Hock, Champagne, Claret and other wines, including cases of O. P. Amontillado and F. W. Cossens' Golden Sherry; do. demijohns "Albert" do.; B. Silva & Son's Port in cases; do. L. D. in demijohns; St. Anna Social Madeira; do Gov. Phillips, in demijohns; Chasselas d'Or and other Cognac brandies, whisky, rum &c., part said to be very old, in bottles, barrels, demijohns, &c., together with office furniture, desks, letter press, &c. We can assure our friends that this stock is worthy of their consideration. After the above, we shall dispose of an invoice of Havana cigars of favorite brands, from an importing house reducing stock. Catalogues at No. 7 Broad-st.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, contained in houses Nos 55, 57, and 59 Murray-st., and Nos. 13 and 15 College-place, will be sold at auction by M. B. BUTLER & CO., commencing on TUESDAY, April 20, at 10 o'clock, and continue each day until the whole is disposed of, consisting of a large and general assortment of parlor, bedroom, and kitchen furniture, rosewood and mahogany suits, mahogany and black walnut wardrobes, pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c. For particulars see *Herald*. Terms cash, deposits required. Catalogue now ready at the auctioneer's office, No. 11 Spruce-st.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of

New and second-hand Furniture.
Carpets, oil-cloth, mirrors, clocks,
Cutlery, crockery, fancy goods.
Silver-plated ware, &c., &c. &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION SALE of China, glass, earthenware, cutlery, Britannia and plated ware, tea-trays and fancy goods, by WM. W. SHIRLEY, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 16 at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 164 Bowery—450 lots, the choice part of the stock of the late Mr Ritter Hadley. By order of the administrator. Sale positive, for cash, and no postponement.

F. WASH, Auctioneer.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF MOST SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—We advise all our readers who want bargains to be on hand early TO-MORROW (Saturday) at the great sale of Mr NASH, at the private residence No. 218 West 14th inst. Ladies will attend if they want bargains. Every article must be sold, no matter what the sacrifice. The furniture cost upwards of $20,000.

J. BROWN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS.—THIS DAY AND EVERY day this week, at the seed store No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, standard, climbing and dwarf roses, grapevines, monthly honeysuckles, westarias, jessamines, dahlias, verbenas, carnation pinks, &c., in fine variety, from the gardens of P. Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald*.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, APRIL 16, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 102 Maiden-lane—Auction sale of standard, dwarf and running roses, comprising all the new and choice varieties; flowering shrubs, dwarf pear in bearing, grape vines, &c., of the cultivation and importation of G. MARO, Esq., Astoria, L. I., and warranted true to name.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER.

Office No. 9 Broad-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FRENCH CABINET FURNITURE, On THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th April, Being the entire stock of Mr. J. H. SKARREN, AT NO. 652 BROADWAY,

Comprising the most select stock of rich French furniture, offered, or to be offered, at auction this season.

THIS DAY'S sale will include elegant parlor suites in ebony, rosewood and Buhl; library cases, armoires, etageres, buffets, &c., to be sold without reservation, for cash.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE Executrix, of valuable property on 3d-av., Cherry, Lewis, Delancey, 7th, 113th, 125th, 126th, 129th and 130th sts., at auction, being part of the estate of Thomas Carnley, late Sheriff, deceased. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 20, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH STREET—One lot, south side, near 4th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH-STREET—Two-story frame house and lot, near 4th av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—One lot, south side, near 4th av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Two-story frame house and lot, near 4th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—Five lots, north side 7th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, near 6th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-STREET—One lot, north side, near 3d-av.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—One lot, north side, near 1st av.

THIRD-AVENUE—Two 2-story frame houses and lots, near 83d st.

THIRD-AVENUE—Two-story frame house and lot, near 111th st.

THIRD-AVENUE—Two-story frame house and lot, near 120th-st.

CHERRY-STREET—Valuable houses and lots, Nos. 421, 423, 426 and 444 Cherry-st.

LEWIS-STREET—Houses and lots Nos. 15 and 17.

DELANCEY-STREET—House and lot No. 233.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, 40 per cent. on the first day of June, 1858, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, 50 per cent., on bond and mortgage.

For maps and full particulars, apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the large and private mansion No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th av., and London Terrace, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public, as the goods are all first class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined: In the basement are a full suite of dining room furniture, extension tables buffets, and chairs to match; besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China dinner and tea sets, silver-ware casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, in the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs, and fauteuils; bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases, and library secretaries; rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commods, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Sale to commence at 10½ A. M., precisely. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 220 Broadway.

HENRY LINDSLEY, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND ELEGANT sale of household furniture. LINDSLEY & SHATTUCK, Auctioneers for real estate, stocks and bonds, office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building, will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 162 Lexington-av., all of the furniture, consisting of pier and mantel mirrors, costly oil paintings, splendid rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suites bronzes, rich velvet carpets. Parlors contain elegant carved suites covered in crimson, gold and maroon brocatel and velvet; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, green and medallion; handsome mahogany secretary and bookcase lined with satin wood, solid rosewood centre and side tables with marble tops, rosewood etageres with marble tops and mirror doors, rich embroidered lace curtains and cornices, oil-paintings, fine engravings, 1 lady's fine gold hunting-watch, 1 fine gold chain, 1 splendid opal ring, 1 diamond ring vases, dining-room and table furniture, rich China tea sets, costly silver-plated ware, costly China and crockery ware, a complete assortment. Chamber furniture of the most expensive description. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneers. No postponement on account of the weather.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARD WALTERS & CO.—$12,000 worth of magnificent household furniture and decorations at public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 16, commencing at 10½ o'clock. The elegant mansion No. 355 5th-av., near 35th-st. We invite our numerous friends and the public generally to the above sale of costly household articles, all of which is in the very best order, having been in use only a short time, consisting of

Parlor,
Drawing Room,
Dining-Room,
Chamber,
Basement
and Kitchen Furniture.

Descriptive catalogues, containing over 400 lots, will be issued early on morning of sale. A cash deposit will be required from all purchasers to insure a prompt delivery.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer, will sell at the American Art Gallery, No. 675 Broadway, Large House on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, 16th and 17th inst., the most superb collection of fine oil-paintings ever offered at public sale. The paintings are all richly framed; and as the gallery will be closed on the 20th inst., (being let to other parties) the sale is positive. Every painting offered will be sold without reserve. Those wishing to adorn their walls with meritorious paintings, will never have such an opportunity again. Our accounts with our artists must be closed, and this is the chance for good and cheap paintings. Sale commences at 7 o'clock.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 277 4th-av., the entire furniture of the house, consisting in part of rosewood pianoforte, gilt-frame pier glasses, rich bronze candelabras, Brussels carpeting, oil-cloths, parlor, reception, dining-room, and chamber furniture; rosewood parlor suit, ditto etageres, lace curtains, centre tables, bookcases, sideboard, extension table, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, dressing and pier tables, secretary bureaus, mattresses, &c. Terms cash, and furniture to be removed immediately after the sale. A cash deposit required from all purchasers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 40 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock, at No 50 Wall-st., office furniture. All the desks, oil-cloths, counters, &c., lately used by the Jefferson Insurance Company. Sale without reserve.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.—The goods remaining in the custody of the Property Clerk, unclaimed for six months, will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at the store No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Catalogues can be obtained of the Auctioneer's, No. 7 Broad-st., or at No. 413 Broome-st., of the Property Clerk.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER,	D. R. MARTIN,
LEVI APGAR,	JEREMIAH ROBINS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SAMUEL S. BOWMAN,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	WARD A. WORK,
WALTER W. CONKLIN,	JOSEPH M. BROWN,
JOSEPH S. BARKER,	WM. HUSTACE,
ELY HOPPOCK,	VALENTINE KIRBY,
BARRET A. VAN ANKEN,	ISRAEL MINOR,
BENJAMIN S. TAYLOR,	CROWEL ADAMS,
EBEN. BEADLESTON,	NATHANIEL WEED,
	HENRY A. KERR.

At the meeting of the above-named Board of Directors C. V. B. OSTRANDER was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year,

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE-SHOES—Superior to any others ever offered, durable as hand-made, and easily so proved by placing part of each on same horse—half the money saved, and the best shoe, both for dealers and consumers. Depôt in New-York, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, EXTRA CHARCOAL Blooms, Horse Shoe Iron, and Rounds and Squares of very superior quality, made by the Peru Iron Company; delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, or New-York. SALTUS & CO., No. 7 Beaver-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, HORSE-SHOE Iron and nail rods, extra charcoal blooms, manufactured by the "Sable Iron Works." For sale by their agent, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 88 Broad-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING RODS OF ALL KINDS, cheap, at wholesale, and free license under Otis' Patent. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL Teeth, without metal plates, clasps, or extracting the roots by Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, No. 61 Bleecker-st., (formerly No. 651 Broadway.) At his office may be seen the certificates of the first citizens, attesting the superiority of his invention, after a year's trial.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills of Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SATHER & CHURCH,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Exchange Bank is authorized, to a limited extent, to cash on presentation the unpaid drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, at San Francisco, on said Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere.

The same arrangement applies also to the outstanding drafts of W. O. SLEEPER & CO., of Columbia, Cal. Drafts to be presented in duplicate.

JOHN B. MURRAY
Has removed to the offices lately occupied by the United States Frost Company,
NO. 40 WALL ST., MANHATTAN BANK BUILDING.
Business Paper and Loans on Securities negotiated. Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on commission. Orders for the investment of money, collection of dividends and sale of securities, executed promptly.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating the following Notes Receivable, payment of which has been stopped, the same having been stolen from No. 112 Jersey-av., Jersey City, on the night of the 14th:

James Jackson, President, order of Chrisman & Durbin, 6 months from May 25, 1857, past due	$293 50
James Jackson, President, order of Chrisman & Durbin, 6 months from April 25, 1857, past due	475 15
Cornelius H. Delamater, to his own order, 18 months from July 14, 1857, for	242 72
Cornelius H. Delamater, to his own order, 18 months from Aug. 24, 1857, for	512 33
Cornelius H. Delamater, to his own order, 24 months from July 14, 1857, for	250 69
Cornelius H. Delamater, to his own order, 24 months from April 22, 1857, for	529 10
Cornelius H. Delamater, to his own order, 30 months from July 14, 1857, for	258 63
Cornelius H. Delamater, to his own order, 30 months from Aug 22, 1857, for	545 85
Boardman Holbrook & Co., order C. & D., 3 mos. from Jan. 8, past due	419 18
D. J. Townsend, to order Moore & Adams, and indorsed by them, 4 months from Jan. 15, 1858,	160 00
R. K. Holdane, order of C. & D., 4 months from Jan. 2, 1858, for	756 66
Holdane & Co., to their own order, 4 months from March 15, 1858, for	1 000 00
Holdane & Co., to their own order, 8 months from March 20, 1858, for	854 35
Holdane & Co., to their own order, 6 months from March 10, 1858, for	500 00
Holdane & Co., to their own order, 6 months from March 15, 1858, for	500 00
Holdane & Co., to their own order, 6 months from March 20, 1858, for	500 00

And a deed of G. S. Gardner to Chrisman & Durbin, for 8 lots corner of Prospect and North 5th sts., Jersey City, and other papers.

As these are of no use to any one but the owners, if returned to Chrisham & Durbin Jersey City, through the Post Office, no further steps will be taken.

I will pay the above reward of $200 to any one who has found and returned the above papers, and no questions asked. CHRISMAN & DURBIN.

OFFICE OF MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 33 Pine-st., New-York, April 5, 1858.—The office of this Company having been removed to No. 33 Pine-st., interest coupons will be paid at this office as follows: Coupons of the 1st mortgage bonds, payable in 1878, (2d issue,) will be paid on presentation; interest coupons of the bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of this Company's road, will be paid on and after the 15th day of May next, and the interest coupons of the farm mortgage bonds will be paid on and after the 1st day of June next.

J. B. SMITH, President.

AT PRIVATE SALE—$150,000 TEN PER CENT. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each, secured by the trust deeds of eligibly located, unincumbered, leased on occupied first-class real estate in the business parts of the City of Chicago. Appraisals carefully made and value fully verified: rentals of property far more than the amount of interest on the bonds; insurance policies on the buildings assigned to trustees as collateral security, and interest semi-annually in the City of New-York. Abstracts of letters, maps and plans of the property, may be examined on application. Each mortgage will carry with it the highest and most unequivocal legal authority.

S. DRAPER, No. 46 Pine-st.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York, the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of twenty per cent. upon the outstanding notes and acceptances of this Company will be paid on presentation of the same at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st. The interest will be adjusted to this date.

J. N. PERKINS.

$25,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTgage on property in the vicinity of New-York, bearing interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually; property worth $52,000. To a party desiring a secure investment, paying a good interest, the above is desirable. A liberal discount will be made. Address MORTGAGE, Box No. 412 Post-Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN installment of $5 75 is required to be paid on each share of the scrip stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, on Saturday, May 1, at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th-st. By order of the Directors.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND Horicon Railroad Company, No. 33 Pine-st.—New-York, April 12, 1858.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company falling due May 1, 1858, will be paid at this office on and after that date.

J. B. SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND TROY PAPER WANTED.—Collections made in Northern and Western States. Remittances in Bank Drafts.

GEORGE PARISH OGDEN,
Banking Agency, Troy, N. Y.

PRIME BUSINESS PAPER WANTED AT low rates of interest—five to seven per cent. Also, French and German paper wanted. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND SCRIP.—A limited amount purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 70 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Seven per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 21st inst.

By order, JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

METROPOLITAN BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1858.

At an election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank held on Monday, 5th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	SOLON HUMPHREYS,
WILSON G. HUNT,	GEORGE WARREN,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	HENRY L. JAQUES,
EDUARD G. FAILE,	HENRY A. HURLBUT,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	AARON L. REED,
HENRY L. PIRRSON,	FRANCIS M. BABCOCK,
JOHN STEWARD,	AUG. C. RICHARDS,
THOMAS SMULL,	ISAAC H. BAILEY, and
	GEORGE A. ROBBINS.

And for inspectors of the next election:

JAMES FREELAND,	ROBERT MCCOSKREY,
	JOSEPH BATTELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., was elected President, and H. L. JAQUES, Vice-President, both unanimously.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 13, 1858.—At an election held this day, D. R. Martin, Valentine Kirby, Robert Haydock, Samuel S. Bowman, Gordon W. Burnham, John Boyce, Lucien D. Coman, Parker Handy, George B. Warren, S. C. Southmayd, James M. Benedict, Peter Marvin, John Castree, were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year; and William A. Booth, George Elder, Jay L. Adams, were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election. At a subsequent meeting of the Board D. R. MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK HAS REmoved to the corner of Wall and William sts.

A. P. HALSEY, President.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1858.

LOAN OFFICES.

PERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY AND desirous to obviate the unpleasantness of applying to public places, can be accommodated by addressing a line to J. H., station C., corner of 4th and Troy sts., where they can obtain from $5 and upwards on any collateral security, consisting of all kinds of merchandise or personal property. N. B.—Immediate attention will be given to applicants, stating when and where an interview may be had.

LONG ISLAND POTTERY—DEPOT NO. 82 Nassau-st., New-York. Ornamental CHIMNEY-TOPS, Stoneware DRAIN PIPES, Garden Vases, &c., &c.

EDWARD H. QUIN.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

NIAGARA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Wiekman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 28
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 5
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N-York, Wednesday, May 26

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lims, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 29.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin	$80 | Second Cabin $50

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.

The first-class paddle-wheel steamships

NORTH STAR, 2,600 tons, E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Master,
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. JAMES, Master,

will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.
NORTH STAR.....April 17	May 15.	May 19.
ARIEL.....May 15	June 12.	June 16.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail with the MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre,	From Southampton and Havre, for New-York.
SATURDAY.....May 22	WEDNESDAY.....June 9
SATURDAY.....July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE

First Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$60

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT—MAY 8, 1858.—THE first-class, side-wheel steamer ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, North River.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM BREMEN.	
May 8,	June 30,	June 2,	July 24,
Aug. 25,	Oct. 20.	Sept 18.	Nov. 17.

Main Saloon, $100;

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER YOUNG MAN MISSING.—It was reported at the Coroner's Office yesterday that JOHN MEGRE, a young man who resided at No. 179 East Twenty-third-street, has been missing since the 11th inst. His friends are fearful that he has been murdered. He had in his possession when he left home a valuable gold watch and chain, a diamond ring, and other jewelry, besides a considerable quantity of money. He was 21 years of age, of medium height, and was dressed in a black frock coat, black pants, and a light colored raglan overcoat.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—The two large companies of children who left New-York for the West two weeks since, under the charge of Messrs. C. C. TRACY and H. FRIEDGEN, have been placed in good homes, and these gentlemen have returned to the City. The enterprise has been very prosperous, and has been conducted without intermission from its first initiation by the Children's Aid Society. The demand for these poor homeless and friendless boys of New-York is on the increase, and there is no decrease in the number that still crowd the office every day, seeking for employment and homes in the West. The expense, which has all but exhausted the funds of the Society, has hitherto been no check to the good work. The above-named gentlemen are making preparations for their next expedition, which will take place in a few days.

MACKAY IN MONTREAL.—Dr. CHARLES MACKAY lectured in Montreal on Monday last to a crowd of sixteen hundred people. The Doctor will deliver lectures in Kingston and Toronto, and return to New-York about the 20th inst. He proposes to leave for England in the *Africa*, of the 28th of this month.

Police Intelligence.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.—The goods which have remained for six months unclaimed in the hands of the Police Property Clerk are to be sold to-morrow at public auction. The articles to be sold have been mostly reclaimed from thieves by the Police, and the proceeds will go into the fund for the benefit of Policemen's Widows and Orphans. There is a great variety of goods contained in the list, though the sale embraces but few articles of much value.

PICKPOCKETS IN OMNIBUSES.—An arrangement was effected yesterday by the General Superintendent of Police, with the proprietors of the various omnibus lines in the City, by which the members of the Detective Police will be allowed in future to ride free in omnibuses. The arrangement begins to-day. The object is to detect pickpockets in their operations in the stages.

MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—A Southerner who refused to give his name, as he did not care to have it get in the papers, was swindled out of $125 yesterday morning at a mock auction establishment in Broadway, near Duane-street. He made a comolaint at the Mayor's office and an officer was sent who recovered the money.

ALLEGED BURGLAR ARRESTED.—George Durold was arrested yesterday, charged with being one of the gang of burglars who broke into the store of Simon Pinnis, on Sunday night, and stole some $350 worth ready-made clothing. Justice STEERS committed him for examination.

Fires.

FIRE IN A CHURCH.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the basement of the Episcopal Church, St. Mark's, in Tenth-street, near Second-avenue. The fire was confined entirely to the basement floor, which was occupied as a private school-room by H. B. FRYE. The damage to the furniture and books Mr. FRYE estimates at $500, on which there is an insurance of $200 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The building was damaged about $500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

IN VESEY-STREET.—Early yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the attic of the store Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-street, occupied by Messrs. DOUBLEDAY & STEWART as a straw and fancy goods establishment, by the private watchman of the premises. By the application of a few buckets of water, the flames were extinguished without giving an alarm. But little damage was done. The flames originated in a gas-conductor used for heating a rush-press.

Coroners' Inquests.

TWO UNKNOWN MEN DROWNED.—The Coroner held inquests yesterday upon the bodies of two unknown men found drowned, one at the foot of Eighteenth-street, East River, and the other at the foot of Murray-street, North River. The first was a man about 40 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and dressed in a black frock coat and black pants. The second was a man 20 years of age, of medium height, dressed in a black coat, pants, vest, two red flannel under-shirts and a hickory over-shirt. Verdict in both cases "Accidental drowning."

[Advertisement.]

LOTTERY CAUTION.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practiced upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but three States in which lotteries are legalized, viz.: Delaware, Maryland and Georgia; therefore, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus or swindling concerns; and too much praise cannot be awarded to his Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, for the strong and successful efforts he is making towards breaking them up.

S. SWAN & CO.,
Augusta, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

VERY EXTRAORDINARY THING.—It is indeed a very extraordinary thing to see the India-rubber Man at Barnum's Museum. Does he shut himself in, like a telescope? or fold up like a two-foot rule? No, he puts himself in a small box, and does most extraordinary things, every afternoon and evening. To-night a "Dream at Sea" is played. This afternoon that thrilling drama, "The Heart of the World."

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING HAT.—Are you in doubt where to buy your Spring Hat? Take our advice, then, and call at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and he will furnish you with an article that a single glance in the mirror will satisfy you of his ability to accommodate you to your entire satisfaction. This is the experience of everybody who deals at his establishment. Try the experiment by expending $4, and, like the aforesaid "everybody," you will exclaim, "sat-is-fied."

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. E. BLANCHARD and his highly trained dogs appear at this Theatre to night in the celebrated drama of the "Cattle Stealers, or the Drover and his Dog," in addition to which we are to have the new pantomime of the "Necromancer," in which the Carlo Family appear; also, the nautical drama of "Ben Bolt." The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of "Love in Livery." Secure your places early.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands of involuntary suicides are committed by persons who take the metallic poisons misnamed "specifics." These pills soothe, cleanse, regulate and invigorate the diseased and enfeebled internal organs, instead of irritating and inflaming them, like mercury, iron and other mineral medicines.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

The Spring Exhibition of the Horticultural Society of Brooklyn opened on Wednesday, at the Athenæum, with an excellent assortment of the choicest of floral beauties. This Society is running a very close race with the one in New-York. Indeed, it would be a difficult task to set forth a more tempting show than that which covers the tables over the water this Spring. The Exhibition is particularly rich in Azaleas and Roses, which are out in full luxuriance, delicious perfume, and gorgeous tint. The finest exhibition of Azaleas is furnished from the gardens of Mr. MENAND, of Albany, who has also a fine collection of Ferns. Fuchsias are scarcely so plentiful as last year, nor did we see more than a single Orchid. One small table is full of rare Ferns, which make up in elegant symmetry for the lack of multitude. While many shows are more prolific in the number of these modest little "old fogies"—as Dr. Oescon dubs them—it is rarely that we find specimens exhibiting better culture or more scrupulous taste in selection. The family of the *Cacti*, rough, unkindly, thorny and impracticable, and utterly useless, at first sight, are familiar visitors on such occasions. They have called in, this season, as usual. There is an infinity of hard botanical names pendant to the varieties which cluster together in a quiet corner of the room. The *Mamillaria Vertila*, a bulby and pine-apple-y specimen, overshadows, with superior height and ultra thorniness, its more modest brother, the *Mamillaria Elephantodins*; which latter, despite its prodigious name, is but an insignificant affair at best, and needs close scrutiny to discover all its beauties. Then there comes a quartette of cacti, standing up like a band of musicians, waiting for the signal to pierce your fingers. And, close beside these, repose a collection of the Mushroom family, which, if they grew as rapidly as they say mushrooms do, must have come up at lightning speed to be able to do so much in their allotted space of time. The mushrooms are prodigious. Hardy shrubs are exhibited in considerable variety. There is a very handsome Laurel in flower, and, near it, is a Parlor Conservatory, full of *Ericas*, with coral-like branches, *Lycopodiums* and *Bryonias*. The lovers of flowers will do themselves no more than justice in comparing the dimensions of their back parlors with the average amount of space required for the accommodation of one of these elegant additions to an attractive home. It is so easy to cultivate the taste for the beautiful, if we only know how to do it! A flower, a singing bird, pictures, music, are all civilizers, and among these none is greater than the love for flowers, that grows by the most moderate exercise. Let us have the conservatories in the parlors. We thank the managers of the Society for placing a palpable hint in our way in the form of the mahogany box they have added to the collection. Over the way is an *Aquarium* for the delectation of the lovers of the curious. Feathery zoöphytes and odd little fish are its tenants.

"Too late for competition" is the ticket appended to divers parcels and baskets of superb flowers placed around the edges of the central table. It is a matter of no consequence whether they were "too late" or too early. Competition with some of them would be labor lost. A harmonious blending of colors—a compound of essences—a manifest skill in tempting arrangement—could scarcely go further. We are sorry for the exhibitors that they can have no premiums this year; but if the *vox populi* is a sign, and a great crowd of witnesses any indication, certainly this table of Bouquets ranks first in the show. Always excepting the Azaleas, however. Great masses of these latter spring up at every turn, and in inconceivable variety. As we intimated before, the Azaleas are the cream of the whole.

There is a lack of vegetables. All the better. One solitary bunch of Spring radishes is the sole representative of things that bring forth under the earth. There are no huge carrots, nor gigantic pumpkins, nor yet one big beet. These things carry an earthy smell, and hurt the sensibility of a refined nose that has just parted from a rose. Moreover, they suggest an immediate return to the grosser things in life, and detract from the enjoyments pertinent to the cultivation of the bumps which rank higher in the scale than that of Alimentiveness. So, on the whole, we are glad to miss the vegetables. The stage is fringed about with Azaleas, Orange, and queer little flowering plants, with names much bigger than themselves. To be on the platform, is like a ramble in a parterre, where the rambler is invisible. Up in the gallery is a band of music, which would be more agreeable, perhaps, if the musicians could find time to tune their instruments before people drop in to spend the evening. In a small place, and with a crowd, there is much torture in the preliminary squeak of a violin, unduly prolonged. The premiums were all awarded yesterday, before the hour of opening, and the Managers were happy in finding a satisfactory exhibition. To-day is the last of the Show.

Report upon the Fire Department—Its Wretched Economy and Worse Morals.

The Report of the Special Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, in regard to reorganizing the Fire Department of that city, sets forth very forcibly the evils to the community and to the members of the Department themselves, of the voluntary system. Stringent laws and ordinances, say the Committee, rules and regulations innumerable, to correct these abuses have been passed in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and in other cities, where the voluntary system is recognized; the Press has reported the rows and fights between its members time and time again, and in thundering tones has called upon the authorities to suppress the disorder attending almost every alarm of fire; companies have been disbanded and members expelled—yet, who would dare to say that rowdyism has ceased—that the incendiary is satiated, and no longer finds pleasure in the horrid oaths and fierce excitement of the fireman while battling with the destroying element; or that the fun and frolic upon their return to their houses has lost charm? "Dead Rabbits," "Plug Uglies," "Dead Rabbits," and other similar associations are the legitimate off-shoots of the voluntary system. The fitness of young men who are admitted to the Department to perform the duties which the calling imposes, is entirely ignored; age, residence, and a fair reputation alone are required. The effect of the bodily exposure to which they are accustomed, it needs no physician to foretell. Fires multiply with engine companies. A prominent merchant of New-York, an old fireman, said to the Committee:

"I joined the Fire Department when quite young, as is the custom of the young men of the present day, and in the course of a few months I became so fascinated by the excitement, and my desire to be constantly around the engine was so great, that I neglected, for business, and my employers were compelled to insist upon my leaving the Department or them. Upon this announcement my mind was instantly formed; I left my employers, and for more than two years was literally a loafer and a vagabond, notwithstanding the daily prayers and entreaties of my parents to forsake the companions who were leading me to destruction, both of body and soul. The machine was my pride—my delight; what did I care for the fire, or how much it destroyed, if to arrest it would involve the ruin of my pet?—absolutely nothing. Those paintings and gaudy decorations were of far more importance, in my eyes, than all the buildings I made but little or no effort to save. This was not always the case; none worked harder than I did, or more willingly, while the engine was safe. I wonder even now at my infatuation, and look with horror upon the system which made me a very slave and perverted the nobler qualities of my nature. But for this infatuation thousands of dollars might have been saved, and I knew it; but the knowledge brought no regret; yet I had had no lack of moral training, and was not considered more vicious than others who occupied the same position in the social circle, nor do I think that I was worse than hundreds now in the department. I do not blame them; it is the accursed system that makes our youth such."

The successful working of the paid system in Cincinnati and Providence is cited, and the adoption of a similar system in Brooklyn recommended. The department for the last three years has cost $201,440. Under the new system not more than half the present number of engines and houses will be required, and the amount required for repairs and supplies will be much less than at present. The estimated cost of the paid system for the first year is about $86,000, and the amount will be reduced at least $25,000 upon the introduction of water in October next. The report recommends that the Police telegraph be connected with the engine houses with such signals as will give prompt and accurate information of the place of the fire. The Committee recommend that an ordinance reorganizing the Fire Department in accordance with the views expressed by them be adopted.

The Election Stupidities.

The Common Council Committee appointed to canvass the election returns were again in session last evening until a late hour. The whole evening was devoted to investigating the alleged changing of the returns in the Twelfth Ward, and it will take another session at least to finish this one district in dispute. The testimony thus far shows very conclusively the following state of things: That the polls in the Second District of the Twelfth Ward (Hicks-street, near Hamilton-avenue) were not opened on the morning of the 6th until nearly an hour after sunrise; that none of the Inspectors were properly sworn, and that one, at least, of the Clerks (SAMUEL IRONS) was not sworn at all; that neither the Inspectors nor anybody else knew whether, in the oaths that were administered, a bible or a directory was used—the preponderance of the testimony being that it was a directory; that all of the Inspectors, Canvassers and Clerks were intoxicated—with perhaps one single exception, (Inspector SHIRK,) and as to whether he was drunk or only a little exhilarated the testimony is contradictory; that at least forty persons lost the privilege of voting by reason of the polls not being open at the proper time; that a great many persons were challenged and sworn; that only one witness of a dozen examined could tell what the oath was, and that he says it was as follows:

"You solemnly swear that you are a citizen of the United States, and will support the Constitution of the United States, as the case may be, or as the case turned out in certain cases."

All of the witnesses, upon the proper oath being read to them by the Chairman of the Committee, say they heard nothing of that kind.

Further, that one of the Inspectors was a candidate for Assessor; that outsiders assisted in counting the votes; that when the canvass was over no one seemed to have any charge of the returns; that officer GROGAN, rather than that the returns should be lost, took them to the Station-house unsealed, and that the key was in the lock attached to the can containing them; that the returns were changed; that one person offered to give $250 if the returns could be so changed as to elect Mr. BANNON instead of Mr. McMAHON; that they were so changed; that there were several bottles of liquor at the polling place, by order of the Inspectors; that outsiders had free access, and did go in to the Inspectors and drink their health; that one of the candidates was an Inspector; that about twenty "of the most respectable citizens in the Ward" were arrested for intoxication before two o'clock P. M. on the day of election.

At this point the Committee got fatigued and adjourned till to-day.

Brooklyn Items.

KINGS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The following gentlemen have been elected as officers of this Society for the ensuing year:

President—CHAUNCEY L. MITCHELL.
Vice-President—Joseph W. Brooks.
Treasurer—Andrew Ottarson.
Secretary—Alexander Little.
Census—George J. Bennett, Ulrich Palmedo, C. E. Isaacs, W. Swift, Theodore L. Mason.
Delegates to National Convention—Theodore L. Mason, John Ball, George Cochran, James Crane, Henry J. Cullen, W. H. Dudley.

The Police of the Fourth Precinct arrested two Irish servants girls yesterday for grand larceny. They robbed their employer, Mr. KENT, on Remsen-street, and had other families, where they were employed, in all, of property valued at $1,500. Most of the property has been recovered.

MRS. Mary Lanscombe has been appointed matron at the Kings County Insane Asylum.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced yesterday, and a Grand Jury was impanneled. Wm. M. HARRIS, Esq., was appointed Foreman.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, APRIL 15.

$1,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	88⅞	100	Erie Railroad	s30 24⅛
4,500	Ohio St. 6s. '60..	100	50	do	b60 24⅜
4,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	100	do	b60 24⅞
4,000	Mo. State 6s	83	100	do	s30 24⅞
12,000	do	83½	750	do	s3 24⅝
5,000	do	s60 82¾	1045	do	24⅜
1,000	Cal State 7s	85	25	Hudson Riv. R.	30¼
5,000	Iowa State 7s,'68	105	50	do	b30 30⅜
6,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	102½	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	43¾
1,000	N.Y.Cen. Bs. '76.	96¾	300	do	b30 44
5,000	Erie R.4th M. Bds.	68	460	do	44
4,000	Erie R.R. Bds.'75.	50	100	Harlem R.R.	13¼
5,000	Erie R.C. Bds.'71.	45	240	do	13⅜
1,000	H. B. R.R. 1st. M.	99¾	11	Sixth-av. R.R.	103½
10,000	Har. 3d mtge. bs.	50	750	Reading R.R.	b30 48¾
3,000	N. Ia. 1st mtge..	80	200	do	48⅞
1,600	LaC. & M. L. G. bs	32¾	200	do	s30 47¾
20	National Bank	106	50	do	s30 47⅞
120	Park Bank	97	1100	do	48
18	Bank of America	108	100	do	s60 47¾
50	Farm. Ln. & Trst Co.	50	100	do	47⅞
75	Nic. Transit Co	3	78	M. S. & N. Ia R.R.	24¾
107	Del. & H. Canal Co.	107	100	do	24⅞
19	do	106¾	10	Panama R. R.	107¾
110	do	s30 106¾	150	do	s60 106⅜
20	Cum. Coal Co	18	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	91
20	Pac. M. Steam Co.	77	20	C. Col. & Cin. R. R.	91¾
50	do	77½	56	Ga. & Chi. R.R.	89
25	do	78½	56	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	74½
150	N. Y. C. R	s10 88¾	50	do	s10 74⅝
100	do	b60 89	310	do	74¾
50	do	s45 88	200	do	b60 75
100	do	s60 88	50	do	s10 74¾
100	do	b60 88⅜	100	do	b30 74⅞
25	do	88⅞	100	do	s30 74½
865	do	88⅜	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	b30 29¾
50	do	s15 88¾	65	do	29
100	do	s10 88¾	100	do	29⅜
677	do	88¾	100	do	29½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mo. State 6s	83	20	Hud. Riv. R. R.	29¼
2,000	N. C. State 6s	93	50	do	29⅜
3,000	M. & Ia. 2d m. 10 b.	79½	100	Reading R. R.	47
17	Imp. & Trad. Bank	100¾	100	do	46¾
10	Bank of Com	102	100	do	46⅝
40	Park Bank	97	250	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	43
5	Bk. of the Rep	115	100	M. S. & N. I. R.R. b30	24⅛
100	Canton Co	s10 21¾	100	do	24
50	do	21¾	50	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	48
100	Harlem R. R.	13	250	Ill. Cent. R. R.	91
100	N. Y. Cen. R R.	s30 87½	100	do	b10 91
50	do	s30 87½	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88½
200	do	87¾	50	do	88¾
50	do	87⅞	300	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	74
250	Erie Railroad	23¾	300	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	28½
100	do	s10 23⅝	100	do	s60 28
100	do	23¾	100	do	b60 29
50	do	s3 23⅞			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Mil. & Hor. R. 8s.	43	85	East R. Fire In. Co.	93
2,000	LaC & Mil. R. 7s.	32	100	Stonington R.	48¼
4,000	N. Y. & E. R. 7s.	42¾	12	People's Bank	95
3,000	Missouri 6s	81⅜	35	East River Bank	50¼
10,000	Sciota & H. R. 7s.	22½	50	Union Bank	109½
4,000	Northern Ia. R. 7s	69	50	do	109
2,460	Syracuse & R. R. 7s	2	50	Batchers' & D. B'k	104¼
5,000	St. Louis Co. 6s.	69½	20	Howard F. Ins. Co.	178
12,000	LaC. & Mil. R. 7s.	2½	25	L. I. F. Ins. Co	160
10,000	Mich. S. R. 7s.	68½	20	City Fire Ins. Co.	182½
1,000	Sacramento C. 10s	54½	25	Bowery F. Ins. Co.	176
600	At. M. A. Scrip '57	87½	50	Equitable F. I. Co	163
500	Ban. M. I. S. of '57	47	20	Lorillard F. I. Co.	127¾
10	Ocean Bank	84	50	Firemen's Ins. Co.	156
13	Corn Ex. Bank	99	25	do	156¾
15	Hanover Bank	81¾	25	do	157½
10	Metropolitan Bank.	105¾	30	Beekman F. In. Co.	110½
15	Bank of Commerce,	101½	10	Han. Fire Ins. Co	103¾
10	New World F. I. Co.	93¾	5	Goodhue F. In. Co.	96
10	do	92			

THURSDAY, April 15—P. M.

Since the sailing of the steamer yesterday there is nothing of interest doing in Exchange. The business for the Southampton packet, to sail on Saturday, will probably be very light. Bills on London are held steady at 108¾@109 for choice or standard bank signatures. Francs 5.18¾@5.16¼. There is continued ease in the supply of Money, on temporary loan, and on short paper, at moderate rates, say 5@6 ℔ cent., and in some instances deposits are left with the brokers, subject to call, at 4 ℔ cent. General trade is rather dull this week, and the amount of fresh mercantile obligations being made is moderate. Specie continues to accumulate in the Banks of all the large cities, and from the following synopsis of the weekly reports, it will be seen that the stock of bullion in the principal four cities has reached the large figure of $62,488,353.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, April 10	$10,847,616	$76,790,863	$32,036,436	$7,245,809
Boston, April 12	52,042,478	20,653,028	8,505,312	5,852,991
Philadelphia, April 12	21,656,028	13,581 636	6,133,000	2,675,193
New-Orleans, April 3	16 641,554	17,119,474	10,848,605	7,574,094
Sub-Treas., N.Y., Ap. 10			4,965,000	
Total	$101,187,676	$128,330,021	$62,488,353	$23,346,087
Last week	200,322,304	126,555,937	61,251,673	22,425,400

The Stock Exchange opened firm this morning on most of the speculative shares, but without the general buoyancy of demand which was anticipated, and after the orders which appeared at the early session of the Board were filled, the market fell off in the Street nearly 1 ℔ cent. This, however, was less surprising—being attributed, in part, to the eagerness of the short interest to avail of a dull demand—as the unexpected point of depression was reached in the afternoon the lowest figures being made after the close of the Second Board printed sales. There was no news either of a startling or questionable character made public from any quarter, nor the slightest change indicated in the course of money affairs at home. Orders, limited 1@2 ℔ cent. below the morning prices, were freely met at the close, to the surprise of the brokers who held them, and although the mere suddenness of the change is not a thing of rare occurrence when, as at present, more than half the inside operators are against the market, the eagerness with which contracts were pressed was generally remarked upon as something unaccountable. The market for New-York and Erie led off at 25 ℔ cent. early in the day, as against 24⅜ at the close yesterday. The cash sales on the early official call of the Stock were at 24⅝@24⅜. Between the boards, the price ran down to 24@23⅜, and at and after the Second Board to 23¼@23⅛ ℔ cent.—making the extreme decline 1⅜ ℔ cent. in a few hours. New-York Central opened at 88⅜@⅛; sold down to 87⅞ on the Second list, and closed 86¾@87 ℔ cent. The extreme decline in Reading was 2½ ℔ cent., the latest price being 45½ ℔ cent., as against 48 yesterday afternoon. The Western roads and Hudson River sympathized, and closed heavy, for Rock Island at 73@73½; Hudson 29; Michigan Southern 23¼@½; Milwaukee 28¦; Toledo 42½, and Illinois Central 91 ℔ cent. Of the last some cash sales were made, supposed on Chicago order, where a report is circulated that the Company have been sued by Mr. NEAL for early services as a director and negotiator, in large damages; of which suit the principal office here has no notice. The specific cause for depression in Milwaukee and Mississippi is traced to a reported change in the financial programme of the new management. As far as this is understood, it contemplates no increase of debt; develops no liability not heretofore known to the stockholders, and takes nothing from the income of the road. A prospective mortgage is made to cover $500,000 now unfunded; $700,000 short income and City bonds soon falling due, and $600,000 short second mortgage 10 ℔ cents. maturing four years hence; in all $1,800,000, to bear 8 ℔ cent. interest. Either of the foregoing class of creditors will be at liberty to change the form of their security before the mortgage is publicly brought upon the market.

We understand that the annual report of the Long Island Road to 31st March ult., will show a

Gross income for the year	$325,052
Cost of operating	187,711
Net income	$138 941
Less funded interest, rents, &c	82,416
To the Stock	$56,524

The Company have no floating debt. The item of $82,416 includes the new equipment purchased for the line in the course of the year.

The bill before the Legislature to authorize the Mechanics' Association, East River, North River and Grocers' Banks to reduce their capitals in the sums lost through their troubles last Fall, has become a law. All these banks were promptly and successfully liquidated by the Receivers, and the remainder of the assets handed over to the Directors to begin business again, which they have all done.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road earned in March $441,649, against $548,262 same month last year.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$225,610	Balance	$3,831,476
Payments	274,199		

The Wisconsin Lake Shore Road was caught during the late crisis with a floating debt of $184,000, which is being carried at onerous rates of interest. The Company now propose to fund this sum and to retire about $240,000 of the stock by a second mortgage for $400,000, in 8 ℔ cent. bonds, to be paid for in the proportion of 40 ℔ cent. cash, and 60 ℔ cent. of surrendered stock. The circular of the management says:

"Should the subscription exceed the amount of the loan, the stockholders' subscriptions shall be first awarded at the ratio of $1,000 of the new Bonds for every twenty-five Shares owned; the remainder shall be awarded *pro rata* to the bidders.

The report above referred to shows the receipts to have been for the year 1856 ..... $221,249
Receipts for the year 1857 215,225
Net earnings of steamboat *Traveler*, &c 16,145
Total $452,619
Transportation expenses, deducting materials on hand 185,432
Total net earnings in two years $267,187
Or for one year $133,593

The present coupon account of the Company amounts now per annum to $46,000
The issue now proposed, $400,000, at 8 ℔ ct., is 32.000
Total $78,000

To this may be added the annual payment of $35,000 to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the first mortgage of $400,000. This payment is considered binding upon the Company, although the inability to pay does not expose the road to foreclosure. The coupon account previous to this issue, say $46,000, was only 21 ℔ cent. of the receipts. This small percentage insures the value of the new issue. From the two first years' business, those familiar with the road, its locality, condition and prospects, judge the security undoubted. As far as the stockholders are concerned, it is to be observed that cash dividends must for some time be deferred; in the mean time, stock dividends to the amount of the reduction of the debt will probably be declared; but, in the present arrangement, they are offered an opportunity to improve their position in a palpable manner. For instance:

Paying for $1,000—6 shares costing 70 ..... $420
And cash 400
The new bond of $1,000 will cost $820

Thus constituting an investment of about 10 per cent. in a security considered quite safe; but combined with the present low quotation of about 30 for shares, this subscription to these bonds is certainly deserving of the attention of capitalists as well as shareholders."

Real Estate.

THURSDAY, April 15.

Although very little business in public sales was done to-day in City property, yet a more cheerful feeling prevails, and considerable property is changing hands at private sales. A number of new buyers appeared in the market, especially for first-class building lots. Money is abundant, and is attained with the greatest facility on bond and mortgage, but there are very few good applications, nor poor ones either, for that matter. Real Estate capitalists, who never thought of such a thing before, are now offering prime lots with a loan to builders.

OPENING OF THE CANALS—OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Canal Commissioners, on Wednesday morning, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Canals of this State be and they are hereby declared open for navigation on and after Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1858, except the Champlain Canal, which shall be opened on the 20th day of April, 1858.

The dates of the opening for the last ten years were as follows:

1857	May 6	1852	April 20
1856	May 5	1851	April 15
1855	May 1	1850	April 22
1854	May 1	1849	May 1
1853	April 20	1848	May 1

It is understood that the water will be let in as early as the 20th inst., and the delay of a week in the commencement of navigation is judicious, in order that the banks may be thoroughly settled.

We append a list of articles showing the reductions effected in tolls, as finally settled by the Canal Board with the concurrence of both branches of the Legislature:

Flour and Whiskey, from	3	to 2 mills.
Wheat	3	to 2 mills.
Beef	3	to 1½ mills.
Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Lard Oil	1½	to 1 mills.
Butter and Tallow	3	to 1 mills.
Wool, and Pot and Pearl Ashes	4	to 2 mills.
Hides, raw and imported, of domestic and other animals	5	to 3 mills.
Sugar, Molasses, Coffee. Iron in bars, bundles and sheets, steel. Nail rods, Boiler Iron, Nails, Spikes, Horse Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Tin, Resin, Pitch, Turpentine, Oil, Chain Cables, Anchors, Oakum, Mineral Waters, Oysters and Clams, Dye Woods, and all other Merchandise not enumerated, per 1,000 pounds, per mile	4	to 2 mills.

Marble partly wrought is reduced ½ mill. The reduction contemplated on stoves and castings did not pass the Legislature.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 15.

The sales of COTTON to-day were again small, reaching only 1,200 bales. Prices are not very irregular, but middling is quoted at 11c.@11¼c. White WHEAT, $1 12½@$1 17½. Bulk PORK SHOULDERS, 6½c.; HAMS, 7½c.; SIDES, 8¼c.; LARD, in bbls., 10¼c.@10½c. RIO COFFEE—Sales to-day at 10c.@11c. FREIGHTS have slightly declined. Cotton to Liverpool, 15-32d.@⅝c. Exchange on London stiffer; the rates are 106⅜@107½.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 15.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and 2c. lower. Red, $1 05@$1 06; white, $1 20@$1 25. CORN, 68c.@70c. COFFEE firm at 10c.@11¼c. SUGARS, 6¼c.@7⅛c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY steady.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 15.

FLOUR quiet at $4@$4 47½. WHEAT steady. CORN active, and advanced 2c.@3c. White, 65c.@68c.; Yellow, 67c.@70c. WHISKY steady. PROVISIONS buoyant.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 14.

Sales of COTTON to-day 800 bales at unchanged rates.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, April 14.

COTTON sales to-day 600 bales; market quiet and unaltered.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, April 14.

COTTON dull and unchanged. Sales 100 bales.

MOBILE, Wednesday, April 14.

Sales of COTTON to-day 750 bales, at 11¼c.@11¾c, for Middling. Market very quiet.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$300 Pennsylvania 6s, 86⅝; $2,000 do., 86¾; $2,000 Pennsylvania Coup., 5s, 90; $1,000 City 6s, 96; $2,000 do., 96⅜; $100 do., (new) 100; $1,000 Lehigh Navigation 6s, 92½; $4,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s 50; $3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 75; $2,000 do. '70, 75½; $4 000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 95¼; $3,500 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 6s; $1,000 Morris Canal 6s, 79; $7,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 53¾; 59 Pennsylvania Railroad 44; 2 Norristown Railroad 49; 5 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 9¾; 60 L. Schuylkill Railroad, 30⅜; 100 New-Granada, ⅛; 250 Reading Railroad, 24; 25 Elmira Railroad, 12½; 45 Mechanics' Bank, 27; 2 Commonwealth Bank, 19¾; 12 Bank of Kentucky, 112¼; 18 do., 112; 5 Girard Bank, 10¾.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 104½; Philadelphia 6s, 96@96¾; Philadelphia R. R. 6s, 96@96¾; Philadelphia 6s, new, 100¾@100; Pennsylvania 6s, 86¾@86⅝; Reading Railroad, 45¾@45⅝; Reading Railroad Bonds '70, 74; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s '44 88; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 67@67¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 8s, 97@100; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 85½@85¾; Morris Canal Consolidated 46¾@47⅛; Morris Canal Preferred, 98@99; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 80@80; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 60¾@61; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8¾@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16¼@16¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 12⅝@12¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 1s, 1st mort., 66@67; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 50@52; Long Island, 11⅞@12⅛; Girard Bank; 10¾@10⅝; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 6.@61⅝; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8⅝@9⅛; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 53¼@54; New Creek, ⅜@⅝; Catawissa Railroad, 7½@7¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR	DATE.
North Star	New-York	Bremen	April 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 21
City of Washin'on.	New-York	Liverpool	April 22
Indian	Portland	Liverpool	April 24
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	April 28
Arago	New-York	Havre	May 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	May 5

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	April 4
Arago	Havre	New-York	April 7
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	April 10
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	April 14
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	April 24
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 28

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	April 20